

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## MARSHAL SUN HANDS CAPITAL OVER TO CHANG

War Lord Surrenders City to Erstwhile Enemy in Effort to Save Shanghai

## CHINESE GUNBOAT ATTACKS CONCESSION

Shells Aimed at Arsenal Land in French District Owing to Defective Chinese Guns

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (P)—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, once overlord of five of the richest provinces in China, today surrendered the capital of his last remaining state to an erstwhile enemy in a desperate effort to prevent Shanghai and the surrounding important territory in Kiangsu Province from falling into the hands of the Cantonese.

Meanwhile, the international city remained on edge because of a bombardment yesterday by a Chinese gunboat in the Whampoa River here which deserted Marshal Sun's cause and attempted to shell his arsenal by firing over the metropolis. The guns were defective, and the shells fell short, five landing in the French concession and five in the Chinese section, killing two natives and damaging two American residences.

Instantly the French forces here were aroused. Two French gun boats trained the guns on two other Chinese war craft which were near by and which also were reported to have turned against Marshal Sun in favor of the Cantonese. The other two Chinese craft did not open fire, however, and a clash was avoided.

Chang Enters Nanking

The series of events in and around Shanghai recently, including the capture of Hangchow south of her, by the Cantonese, the general strike of workmen in Shanghai and the bombardment incident, all point to a return of the Chinese to capture this city, has caused Marshal Sun's power to crumble.

Gen. Chang Tung-chang, military governor of Shantung Province, nominally Sun's ally but once his enemy, entered Nanking this morning and assumed control of this city preparatory to sending 30,000 northern troops to the defense of Shanghai.

The move was taken as an indication that Sun has practically been eliminated as a factor in the military situation, the general belief being that Chang, while defending Shanghai, will oust Sun and take over his last remaining province, Kiangsu, of which Shanghai is the principal city.

Nanking is 210 miles north and west of Shanghai. It is the capital of the Province. On entering the city, Chang was given control of the railroad leading southward, thus enabling him to rapidly throw his northern army into Shanghai's defense.

### Strike Situation Easier

While the Manchurians pour in from the north in an effort to prevent the prize city from falling into Nationalist hands, defections continue to occur in Sun's ranks.

Sun is addressing a gathering of notables in Nanking prior to Chang's entry, wept, declaring that disloyalty of his officers alone caused his defeat.

Chang's move tends to confirm the declaration two days ago of Yang Yu-ting, right hand man of the Manchurian dictator, Chang Tso-lin, that the northerners at least were taking real action against the southerners. However, there follows the question whether the northerners will be immune to the dissensions and disloyalties which heretofore have crippled all foes of the Cantonese.

Chang's army includes a Russian brigade, so called because it contains 1500 white Russians.

The movement of troops to Shanghai by the powers to protect foreign

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Financial

Stock Prices Again Surge Upward

New York Stock Market

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Wool Prices Show Strength

New York Bond Market

Cotton and Wool Outlook

Hayton Trade Outlook Good

Sports

Baker and Harvard Win

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No Notice

The Week in Geneva

## Michigan Labor Head



© Bachrach  
MISS ISABELL LARWILL  
Who Has Just Been Appointed State  
Labor Commissioner.

## COAL OPERATORS INSIST WAGES BE COMPETITIVE

Though Miami Conference Fails, Miners Hope for Eventual Agreement

MIAMI, Fla. (P)—The question of a new wage agreement for the organized central bituminous coal fields was just as much an enigma as ever, following the close of the joint wage conference after its failure to agree on a working contract to replace the Jacksonville draft of 1926.

Neither side had receded from its demands voiced on the opening of negotiations here on Feb. 14, but both declared through their spokesmen that they were ready and willing to resume negotiations if anything can be done to reconcile the divergent views.

The collapse of the Miami negotiations came when the joint conference accepted the disagreement report of its subcommittee and voted to adjourn sine die. Whether steps will be taken to reopen the negotiations has not been disclosed.

Many of the operator conferees have left for their homes. The miners remained for a session of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America. The policy committee will hear the report of the miner members of the subcommittee and may indicate the next procedure of the organization.

### Agreement Expires March 31

Many conferees took the position that a suspension or strike in the union soft coal fields was inevitable, since they saw no solution of the wage question before March 31 when the Jacksonville working agreement will expire. Others thought a way out of the dilemma would be found.

The closing session was brief. The disagreement report of the subcommittee was read. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Phil H. Penna, Indiana operator, defended the position taken by their subcommittee.

Declaring that the attitudes brought to the conference by some of the operators had shown the inevitability of failure, Mr. Lewis told the conference that the miners would vote to accept the report of the committee with regret, because they had no alternative.

### Views of Each Side

He said the mine workers did not want a suspension or service strike in the industry and that he could not believe that the Miami conference marked the end of all efforts to prevent a chaotic condition in the fields when the working agreement expires March 31.

Mr. Penna said that the operators had gone to the conference with the hope of reaching an agreement which would allow the stabilization of the industry and that they, like the miners, were ready to close a contract if their demands were met.

Speaking for the Indiana operators, he said they would never accept an agreement which would allow the mine organization to enforce one-sided interpretations by calling strikes.

MIAMI, Fla. (Special Correspondence)—W. H. Hawkins of Ohio, one of the leading operators in the bituminous field and active in the conference in seeking a way to reconcile the differences over the wage question, has authorized the following summary of the situation and plan for its relief:

"In 1885 the condition in the mining camps of America was almost unbearable. Wages were low, hours of labor long and employment intermittent. The average coal company in the central competitive field, which is composed of the districts of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was earning little, if any, dividends and the general term of all parties at interest was most unsatisfactory."

"Some far-seeing coal operators and representatives of the then Miners' Organization, after several weeks of discussion, agreed to meet and discuss the question, with the hope that something might be done to bring order out of chaos."

"As a result, joint bargaining was resorted to, and agreements were entered into covering certain territories in the central competitive field during the years 1886 to 1889, including

Cities Operators' Losses

"On account of keen competition and the weakness of the Miners' Union, this joint relationship was dissolved in 1889. Beginning with 1890 and continuing during the depression up to the strike of July 4, 1897, chaos reigned. Wages were low,

and seats were open to anyone."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## A Coast Guard Station

in  
an Inland City

sounds pretty much like a fish out of water. But the unique station in Louisville is very much IN the water, as you will note

is

## Tomorrow's MONITOR



## Queen Marie of Rumania Is to Be Placed on Tripartite Regency for Heir Apparent

By Wireless

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23—The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from an authoritative source that an agreement has been reached between the Premier, General Averescu and the ex-Premier, Ion G. Bratianu over the constitution of a regency for little Prince Mihai, the heir apparent. By act of Parliament passed on Jan. 4, 1926, the regency—set up hurriedly by the Bratianus following the abdication of Prince Carol—was composed of Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church and the president of the Supreme Court.

The Bratianus have long been urging General Averescu to have Parliament amend the act so as to make Queen Marie the sole regent. General Averescu objected apparently on two grounds: First, because he feels the country would not approve Queen Marie as sole regent; and, secondly, because General Averescu himself desires to participate in the regency. A compromise has now been

## World's Greatest Audience Hears President's Eulogy of Washington

Anniversary Tribute in Congress Is Radiocast Around the Globe—Crystal Set Owners in Europe Join 20,000,000 Americans Listening to Mr. Coolidge

WASHINGTON (P)—The voice of President Coolidge in eulogy of George Washington was carried by radio yesterday to countless millions throughout the world—the largest audience ever addressed by man.

Speaking before a joint session of Congress in observance of the birthday anniversary of the first President, Mr. Coolidge's voice was radiocast throughout the country by hookup of 42 stations and reradiocast in Europe.

London, Paris and Berlin "listened in" and reports were that reception was unusually clear.

Today reports were awaited from the arctic South America, South Africa and Australia, reached by a special short wave transmission.

The hookup of the National Broadcasting Company was the most extensive ever attempted. It extended from Jacksonville, Fla., to Detroit, and from Portland, Me., to Seattle.

Twenty Million Listened

Twenty million persons in America alone, it is estimated, "listened in." Community gatherings heard the address in Portland, Ore., where it was reradiocast to the Pacific Northwest. Stations KDKA at Pittsburgh and WGJ at Schenectady relayed the address on a short wavelength to other continents throughout the world.

Stations at Berlin, located in the Emperor's palace, and other points in Germany heard the address "clear and strong."

Reception was "remarkably good" in London, where the speech was radiocast over Europe through the United Kingdom network. Gen. J. G. Harbold, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and three score fellow Americans heard the address in his suite at the Savoy Hotel in London.

"I think it would be an excellent thing now if King George's voice could be radiocast to America," General Harbold said. An unexpected business conference at Buckingham Palace interrupted King George's plan to his program.

Satisfactory reception was reported in Paris, where casual dialing brought the President's voice through loudspeakers. The address was on the French radio program and accidental reception of the speech occurred.

Paris reported clear reception from Schenectady as well as from England. Listeners with crystal sets in Europe were enjoying the concert, despite the speech.

Ceremonies of State

The President's speech, delivered with ceremonies of state before a joint session of the Congress, formally initiated arrangements for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth to be held in the national capital in 1932.

Speaking in the House Chamber, Mr. Coolidge read his address from a black pocket book which lay before him on a desk. He was ac-

companied by his secretary, Mrs. Mary T. Thompson, who read the speech to him.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23 (Special)—In the face of an adverse committee report the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill to make the person who procures or accepts intoxicating liquor guilty of violation of the laws with the person who sells it, by a vote of 198 to 155.

The bill was introduced by Anti-Saloon League and was debated all day. Commenting upon the action of the House, the Manchester Union says today:

"The vote of 198 to 155 by which the New Hampshire House yesterday passed the bill to strengthen the dry laws, should command the attention of Drs. Nichols Murray Butler and other publicists who have been assuring the world that prohibition has wholly lost its hold upon popular confidence.

It advises instead gradually increasing the annual drinking fund to £100,000,000—the present amount is £50,000,000 to £60,000,000. It also recommends that the sugar duty should be the first tax reduced, and the Labor minority adds a separate report that, subject to the needs for fresh expenditure, the surplus funds should be devoted to abolishing all food taxes, also duties on entertainments and artificial silk.

The majority holds that the British worker's living standard has somewhat improved since 1914, but that national savings decreased, a fact which, it says, "gives ground for anxiety, but not pessimism." It finds the post-war high taxation has been much less crushing than is generally supposed, though industry has suffered materially from the burdensome income and super tax.

Included New Hampshire

"Dr. Butler, especially, should be interested, for it was only the other day that he included New Hampshire in the list of states which were clamoring for a change or prepared to clamor at the first opportunity, yet here is a legislative body, so big that it has every opportunity accurately to register the sentiment of the community, voting to put more teeth in the state prohibition enactments."

A bill to substitute the convention primary system

## SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS I. C. C. IN RATES CASE

Decision on Government's Appeal Is Regarded of Wide Importance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Railroad valuation methods of the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate-making purposes are sustained in effect by the Supreme Court.

The opinion held that a protest against the commission's methods, brought by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, should have been dismissed by the lower courts.

The final valuation orders, within the function of the commission, the court held, and do not constitute an order which could be interfered with by the courts until after the order is used for some improper purpose by the commission.

Should the final valuation orders of the commission be used to deprive the railroads of any of their rights, it was added, they would have a ample opportunity to go into the House for consideration a rule limiting the method of railroad valuation by the commission.

All of the litigation brought against the commission over the troublous subject of railroad valuation will be

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Dog Show, Mechanics Building, all day.

Hardware exhibit, Mechanics Building, continues through tomorrow, 1 to 10.

Discussion on jazz service for women, Women's Club, 10 a.m.

Address, "My Thirty Years of Literary Life in Europe," by Ford Madox Ford, Harvard Union, 8 p.m.

Program of Jewish music, directed by Henry L. Gideon, Phillips Brooks House, 8 p.m.

Art exhibition, "Paintings and Sculpture Show," New England Milliners' Association, Copley Plaza.

Meeting of the Commission on the Relief of Belgian Refugees, 8 p.m., Hotel Astor, Boston, Boylston Street Club, Hotel Vendome, 5:30.

Garden and sculpture show, Horticultural Hall, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., continues through Saturday.

Musical.

Jordan Hall—Georgia Shaylor, contralto, 8:15.

Steinway Hall—Artists de Voil, Charlotte Prado, 8:15.

Prado—Hart House String Quartet, 8:15.

Theaters

B. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2:30.

Colonial—Sunday, 2:30.

State—Sunday, 2:30.

Hollie's—Charm, 8:15.

W. James—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

W. Thurber—"Quo Vadis," 8:15.

Art exhibition.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Open guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks, 12 days a month. Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m., admission free.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by California Artists, 8 p.m.

R. G. Vose Gallery—Boston Water Color Society Show.

George Horne Gallery—Wafer colors by Mary Moore and Elizabeth Talbot Reynolds.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of drawings by Samson Chase, 8 p.m.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Works of women painters.

Holiday Inn—Etchings by A. Hugel Fisher and Andre Smith.

Canson Galleries—Decorations by Mildred Burroughs.

St. Botolph Club—General exhibitions, or paintings, or Doll & Richards—Etchings by Burr.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Free public lecture on "Christian Science," by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Church, Boston, Mass., at the auspices of Christian Science Organization of Wellesley College, in Billings Hall.

Address, "Creation of Better Homes," by J. Murray Quincy of Wellesley, meeting of the Society of Harvard Divines, Phillips Brooks House.

Illustrated lecture, "Euterpe," by Dr. Hetty Goodman, excavator for the Fog Art Museum, Greek Lands, Old Fog Art Museum, Harvard, 8 p.m.

Reception and luncheon, Winthrop School Association, Riverbank Court, 12:30 p.m.

Address, "Keeping Ahead of the Headlines," by Frederick M. Snyder, Women's Republican Club, 11.

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thrown out of court as a result of this decision, in the opinion of the commission's law officers.

The case brought by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake, a part of the Union Pacific system, is regarded as a test of the whole rate-making structure of the Government, and its ultimate effect upon railroad rates may be of epoch-making importance. The commission described the issues presented of greater moment to the country than any other question ever before.

The controversy was whether there is a value which the commission may place upon railway purposes which is distinct from its exchange or sales value.

Congress having declared the percentage of earnings to which railroads are entitled, and having provided for the capture of the earnings from the excessively prosperous for the aid of the impoverished companies, the basis used by the commission in rate-making became of prime importance, crucial not only to the railroads, as the measure for their earnings, but also to the shipper and the traveling public as the measure of rates.

In various rate cases the Supreme Court had clarified its views on what constituted a rate-making basis, upon which public utilities are under the Constitution entitled to reasonable returns, and in the government appeal, it was asked to determine whether the method of railroad valuation by the commission met the test.

Under the valuation act passed by Congress in 1913 the commission in October, 1925, placed a final valuation of \$45,200,000 as of June, 1914, upon the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad "for rate-making purposes." The company went into the federal court for southern California contending that it was entitled to an exchange or sale valuation, that is, what the property would bring as the result of fair negotiations between an owner who is willing to sell and a purchaser who desires to buy.

It contended that in June, 1914, its value was not less than \$70,000,000 and that the commission's valuation made in 1913 was not less than \$45,000,000. It asked that the commission be permanently enjoined from using its valuation figures for any purposes whatever, and this was done, the Government appealing to the Supreme Court.

Pointing out that Congress had required a valuation of the 1900 railroads throughout the country, operating 250,000 miles of road, representing property estimated considerably over \$20,000,000,000, the commission declared that while only 8 per cent of the railroads had received the benefit of the decision of the district court it sustained would be to render practically valueless work which extending over a long period of years had cost the Government many millions of dollars.

"Hence, since 1898, Ohio has increased her tonnage 100 per cent, Indiana 35 per cent, Illinois 27 per cent while the territory known as West Virginia and Kentucky has increased 50 per cent.

Not only would it be necessary for the commission to make a new rate-making basis, should the higher court be upheld, the Government asserted, but it would be necessary for the commission to adopt a new basis for rate-making to be promulgated by the court to revise rate schedules throughout the country.

The Government emphasized its view of the importance of the issue presented by declaring that should the difference of \$44,800,000 between the commission's and the railroad's valuation be maintained by the court the aggregate difference between the commission and all of the carriers could be calculated only in astronomical figures.

The railroad contended that a valuation as of June, 1914, could not be a reasonable valuation in 1923 for any purpose because of the enhancement in values. It declared that the prices had become obsolete, and denied that the commission could and did make a valuation which could be applied exclusively for rate-making purposes. It insisted that the commission could use only one valuation for all purposes, which must be fair and fair, and apply is the recapture of excess earnings, the division of joint rates, the acquisition of control by one carrier over another, the consolidation of different systems and in the issuance of stocks and bonds as well as in rate-making.

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## SENATE DELAYS ON BOULDER DAM

House Rules Committee Recommends Privileged Status for Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—An effort to displace the Boulder Canyon Bill before the Senate was made this afternoon by the Republicans.

Both the Senate and the House Rules Committee recommended that the bill be laid aside, and the administration's prohibition reorganization bill taken up in its stead.

Sen. Edward J. Edwards (D.) of New Jersey objected, and Mr. Curtis put his proposal in the form of a motion. A debate followed, with Senator William C. Bruce (D.) of Maryland, a wet leader, first taking the floor against the bill.

With the Senate in deadlock, the House Rules Committee agreed to recommend privileged legislative status for the "Swing Johnson" bill. The committee will submit to the House for consideration a rule limiting the general debate to six hours.

## COAL OPERATORS' VIEWS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page 1)

with little employment, and there was great loss to the coal companies.

In January, 1898, the operators and miners of the central competitive field again re-established joint bar-gaining, which resulted in what is known as the "Chicago and Columbus agreement."

The Chicago agreement covered tonnage rates and hours of labor; the Columbus agreement, the day wage rates. Since this agreement was entered into, day rates have increased from \$1.75 per day to \$7.50 per day, in the central competitive field.

"During these years, the United Mine Workers of America has developed from an organization of 200,000 members to one of 400,000 members, and has exercised control in the central competitive field. The miners' organization has been unable to exercise any considerable influence upon the wages and working conditions south of the Ohio River, their membership in that territory being very small.

"Hence, since 1898, Ohio has increased her tonnage 100 per cent, Indiana 35 per cent, Illinois 27 per cent while the territory known as West Virginia and Kentucky has increased 50 per cent.

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ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF Jeannette's Beauty Shop

## MR. BORAH URGES VISIT TO MEXICO

First-Hand Study in Central America Also Asked in Senate Resolution

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Senate disapproval of the Administration's Latin-American policy, evinced in floor debate, committee hearings, and questioning of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and the unanimous adoption of a resolution urging a policy of arbitration, has culminated with the presentation of a resolution by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which would authorize the committee to travel to Latin America to study at first hand political and economic conditions there.

Should the Senate approve the project it would establish new precedents for senatorial investigations. It would also be breaking new ground for Mr. Borah. In the past he has steadfastly refused to go abroad. While many of his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee have made journeys to such countries as Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, China, Japan, and Mexico, Mr. Borah persisted in his view that it was unwise for him to do so.

**Dispatch of Troops Opposed**  
The presentation of his resolution, it is reliably known, was determined upon by him within the last few days. Mr. Borah and Democratic leaders on the Foreign Relations Committee, it was said, have been aroused by the continued dispatch of marines and warships to Nicaragua, without very definite advice or information by the Administration as to their purpose.

On the day last week that the first large contingent of marines was ordered south, despite the fact a cable had been made public from Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding American forces in Nicaragua, that no more troops were necessary, Mr. Borah indicated to friends that he was convinced that the United States Government was preparing to take an aggressive course as soon as Congress was out of the way.

It is also known that for the last several weeks Mr. Borah has informed colleagues that he had become convinced a widespread revolt was brewing throughout Central America against the United States and that it was his opinion that the massing of troops and ships in southern waters was for the purpose of attempting to overawe the dissenters. If this failed, to put it down by force of arms. Similar revolts in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica were cited by Mr. Borah as possible sources of growing embroilments.

There seemed no possibility of a special session of Congress after March 4. Senate leaders opposing the Administration's policy in Central America were confronted with the problem of taking some course of action, by means of which they might retain a check on the conduct of affairs.

**Displaces Wheeler Resolution**

There was first suggested a resolution calling upon a return of troops from the embroiled zone. Burton R. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, who had a resolution to this effect pending before the Foreign Relations Committee, offered, after offering another measure, one providing immediate action by the Senate.

To put an end to such expressly anti-Administration motions which would have had no binding effect on the Government, Mr. Borah determined upon the course of action outlined by the resolution he offered. By means of it, he expects to throw open to public scrutiny the entire Central American controversy and thereby force the Administration to a policy of restraint.

Mr. Borah's resolution has the approval of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, and Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The project backed by an independent Republican and Democratic coalition, had a good chance of passage in the Senate.

While Mr. Borah was offering his measure in the Senate, R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, offered a resolution requesting Mr. Kellogg to furnish the facts that served as the basis for sending additional armed forces to Nicaragua. It was referred to committee for consideration.

**American Control Asked**  
MANAGUA, Nicar., Feb. 23 (AP)—Protection of the interests of Nicaragua for 100 years is the commission which the Conservative President, Adolfo Diaz, would like the United States to assume. His proposal for a treaty with that country will be placed before the Nicaraguan Congress and he announced his assurance that they would approve.

In making public an outline of the proposals which the Conservative Government is forwarding to Washington, President Diaz pointed out that the treaty desired would

## ATTACK MADE ON LIBERALS

United Farmer Criticizes Canadian Government on Financial Matters

*OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23 (Special)*

Among those who criticized the federal budget presented last Thursday by J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, was G. G. Coote, belonging to the United Farmers of Alberta, who regretted that it made no provision for reduction in the high cost of living or the national debt and showed a further departure from the policy of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay. At the rate that the national debt was being reduced during the last three years it would take 100 years to wipe it out, and Mr. Coote suggested the establishing of savings banks in every post office, when sufficient money could be obtained at 5% per cent to retire the bonds that mature this year. He also advocated keeping up the present rate of income tax, as being one of the fairest ways of meeting the war debt, and lowering the tariff in line with the Liberals' declared policy.

James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a lengthy reply, denied that the budget had been kept out of United States capital while the 9% per cent corporation tax is the one method to get at the large American companies whose dividends go out of the country. The tariff, he said, could not be tampered with until far more data had been collected by the tariff board. In the meantime business was expanding, mainly due to the enormous expansion of agricultural wealth, which represented 56 per cent of their exports, and industrial output was keeping pace with it.

The production of automobiles, for instance, the Minister said, had increased from 57,000 in 1919 to 205,000 the past year, half of which were exported. He also gave credit to the Canadian National Railways for the ability to reduce taxation, as expenditures in this direction had been continually decreased during the last six years, until now they amount to \$100,000,000 less than in 1920.

## STRONG PLEA MADE FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Canadian House Listens to Advantages Claimed for Port

*OTTAWA, Feb. 23 (Special)*—A strong plea for federal aid for the greatly neglected port of Prince Rupert was made last night in Parliament by James C. Brady, Conservative member for Skeena, B. C.

Where was to be found such another port in the world without a highway behind it, shut off from a great hinterland, left almost entirely to its own resources? he asked.

Expanding on its advantages Mr. Brady said that the port area, in the year around, was 600 miles square, the Orient, that any other Pacific coast port and therefore had an assured future. It was the greatest fish-producing place in Canada. Today, nearly 60 per cent of British Columbia salmon export coming from there, had nearly \$2,000,000 invested in salmon and halibut boats and was contiguous to an immensely rich mining country. He pleaded for the

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## WIDENING OF NEPONSET AVENUE TO AID SOUTHERN ARTERY PLAN

Work to Be Started Shortly Will Provide 80-Foot Link in New Highway—State and Elevated Officials Seek Ways to Avoid Traffic Congestion Near Bridge

A 16-foot widening of the western side of Neponset Avenue on the Boston side of the Neponset Bridge from Minot Street to the bridge will begin shortly in preparation for construction of the last section in Boston of the new \$1,500,000 southern artery project. This will enter Neponset Avenue at a point opposite Old Colony Parkway. The new street at this point is to be not less than 80 feet wide.

The new Southern Artery project has also made necessary the raising of an old landmark, the former terminal of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, in order to widen Neponset Avenue to take care of the overflow of traffic from both the Southern Artery and Old Colony Parkway.

Workers are busy lowering the structure today and cars that once used the building for a terminus are now using the Boston Elevated's platform near by.

When the southern artery is opened to traffic near the bridge, officials of the Public Works Department at the State House today said that it will probably necessitate moving the Boston Elevated Company's terminal and loops farther north because as the situation exists now, it means that all traffic of the southern artery will meet and cross the tracks of the Elevated company and add greatly to congestion of in-and-out-bound cars.

### Seek to Eliminate Transfer

Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated, said that there is a possibility of the Eastern Massachusetts leasing the Neponset Avenue right-of-way of the Boston Elevated to Fields Corner, thereby eliminating the confusion of transferring passengers at the bridge from one line to another. Engineers, he said, are studying the plan to see whether or not it would be advisable to negotiate such a scheme.

"There is other than that using the Eastern Massachusetts to reach Atlantic and Norfolk Downs will probably be very light, and many of the runs may be discontinued on Neponset Avenue with rearrangement of schedules," Mr. Dana said.

Five channels of traffic are provided for in the sketch map at present which, officials point out, would make this point one of the busiest areas in Boston's intricate traffic system. And all five would meet in a radius of a city block, which adds still further to the problem.

The five channels in the scheme now are three car lines and two public thoroughfares, namely, the New Haven Railroad branch single track serving Milton residents, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company's double tracks which cross the bridge from Quincy and join with the Boston Elevated Company's terminal, a third channel, on the Boston side; Old Colony Parkway and the new southern artery.

### Traffic Increase Expected

When the new \$500,000 bridge will be 450 feet long and 70 feet wide, with a 55-foot roadway and sidewalks on both sides, is completed in the fall of 1928 over Dorchester Bay, traffic along Old Colony Parkway from Columbia Road, South Boston and Savin Hill to the south will be increased, greatly adding to the volume at Neponset Bridge.

Work on the approaches, fills and rough grading for the new bridge is practically complete and the contract will be let this spring, according to the Metropolitan District Commission. When the bridge, the last link in the shore drive about the outer harbor, is completed, traffic will be

able to move directly from the South Station out Dorchester Avenue to Washington Village and thence over Old Colony Boulevard and the new bridge to Commercial Point and Neponset.

Pleasure vehicles will thus be able to drive along the shore for a distance of nearly 10 miles, from Castle Island on Pleasant Bay past Old Harbor, Dorchester Bay, Neponset and then skirt the edge of Atlantic and over the Quincy Shore Drive to Merrymount Park.

**Grade Crossing Near Bridge**

The New Haven track at the bridge has a grade crossing which during the rush hour, blocks thousands of cars for a few minutes, whenever a train passes. No plan to construct a viaduct there is under way, according to State House officials, because they point out the line will probably be abandoned when the new Dorchester rapid transit subway is completed beyond Fields Corner.

At present the New Haven branch which crosses Neponset Avenue near the bridge is used as a feeder to the main line for residents living in Milton. These, they point out, will travel via the rapid transit line as soon as it is ready.

The old car terminal which has been standing there for as far back

as Mr. Dana can recall, has been bought by John F. Beatty of the Beatty Construction Company, Brighton, for investment purposes.

The State offered to build a new retaining wall upon which the front sill could be placed 15 feet back from the present building line, necessitated by the street widening, but Mr. Beatty declined to accept the offer. The Public Works Department, and rather than remodel the building had it torn down. What will be built on the site, which is a highly desirable one, owing to its central location, has not yet been decided.

## CITIZENS GREET GOV. FULLER

Executive's Wife Assists in Receiving 6791 Persons at State House

The Washington Day reception by Governor and Mrs. Fuller became even more of a state affair yesterday than in any of the 40 years since the inauguration of the observance by George D. Robinson, former Governor.

Veterans' organizations and patriotic, civic and fraternal groups and societies of all kinds, many of them in uniform and some with bands, filed through the Hall of Flags at the State House, interspersed with large numbers of persons who came simply as citizens, until the Governor had shaken hands with 6791 persons in all. This was an attendance of 700 more than last year.

Children had a large part in the reception, and added to its liveliness by their eager interest, especially in such high spots of color as the Indian headress of Crazy Bull, otherwise Will Jacobs, a chief of the Sioux tribe, who accompanied the Spanish War Veterans. Three of the four children of Governor and Mrs. Fuller—Mary, Alvin Jr., and Peter—were in the receiving line, and the younger citizens were represented in a number of groups, such as the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the Walter Scott Juvenile Bagpipe Band, and the Garden City boys and girls from Worcester.

In all, something like 100 organizations were represented. The Cadet Band of Malden, Governor Fuller's home city, played "Hail to the Chief" while the Governor and his party marched in to the Hall of Flags, and music also was provided by bands of the Sons of Italy, the Canadian Club of Boston, the Highland Dance Association and other groups.

### EDITOR TO BE HEARD AS FORD HALL SPEAKER

Osvald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and Harvard graduate, is to speak at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday, Feb. 27, at 7 p.m., on the topic, "Wanted: A Political Opposition."

Mr. Villard was editorial writer and president of the New York Evening Post from 1897 to 1918, and since then has been editor and owner of the Nation. Preceding the address, there will be a musical program by the Cambridge String Quartet in selections from Brahms and Beethoven. This meeting is open to the public and George W. Colemen will preside.

### TRAILER TO BE HEARD AS FORD HALL SPEAKER

Charles E. Leach of Providence was chosen as his successor.

### JUNIOR WORK EXPANDING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special)—One of the most active centers of Junior Achievement club work in Essex County, N. Y., where there are 15 per cent in the number of clubs, 10 per cent in the number of leaders & 4 per cent in enrolled membership. An unusual record was made in the last year, in that of the 21 clubs operating, 20 fully completed their work programs. Useful articles of the value of \$4392 were produced.

### MAINE JUDGE TALKS ON THE CONSTITUTION

PORLTAND, Me., Feb. 23 (P)—Judge Albert M. Spear of Gardiner, active retired justice of the Maine Supreme Court, paid tribute last night at the annual meeting of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to the wisdom of the United States Supreme Court in revising and adapting the Constitution to meet the needs of the great Nation of today rather than the original population of 3,000,000, for which it was designed.

Judge Spear retired from the society and Converse E. Leach of Portland was chosen as his successor.

### PROVIDENCE PLANS TO GO TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

Providence Plan to Go to Mayor and City Council

### Trinity Professors Picture First President

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 (P)—George Washington was pictured in a radio dialogue here last night as a dignified, reserved aristocrat who lacked neither geniality, nor fire; a rare combination of common sense, deliberation and sharp, decisive action; careful and methodical; a keen business man whose eye always saw the main chance, and a man of tremendous industry.

The debaters were professors Leroy Carr, Barret and Arthur Adams of Trinity Church.

Biography in the last decade, both professors said, had aimed to strip from historical figures the accretion of myth which have surrounded them. They approved of this practice but pointed out that by overstressing isolated incidents, historians in some instances have made the incidents appear derogatory of the character considered.

This sort of thing has been done with Washington, the debaters asserted, but claimed that it has in no way affected his greatness but has merely shown that he was not impulsive.

Professor Barret blamed the biography of Washington written by Weems for many of the Washington myths. The book, he said, was written purely as a financial enterprise and was peddled by the author among the pioneers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, with great business success. It appears the cherry tree story. Both professors declined to discredit this incident.

Professor Barret agreed that the story is not highly improbable because Washington, when 14, copied out a set of maxims for guidance in life and showed an unusual tendency throughout his life to tell the truth even though it might have unpleasant consequences.

### SQUARE AND COMPASS EVENTS

The week-end activities of the Boston Square and Compass Club will start on Friday evening when the ladies' committee will conduct a social affair to raise funds for refurbishing the reception room. On Saturday evening members' night will be observed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Percy T. Edrop of Belmont, chaplain of the club, after which the committee on by-laws will submit their report. A concert will be given on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Dorothy Haines and others.

### COMPANY K REUNITES AND HOLDS ELECTION

S. Minot Crane of Avon, Company K, was elected president of the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment Association at its fifty-second annual reunion in the American House yesterday. Fourteen of the 54 members were present at the reunion, which was held in the American House.

The old car terminal which has been standing there for as far back

as Mr. Dana can recall, has been bought by John F. Beatty of the Beatty Construction Company, Brighton, for investment purposes.

The State offered to build a new retaining wall upon which the front sill could be placed 15 feet back from the present building line, necessitated by the street widening, but Mr. Beatty declined to accept the offer.

Other officers elected were: Joshua S. Gray, Rockland, Company G, first vice-president; Franklin S. Evans, Boston, Company H, second vice-president; Richard F. Bentzon, Hyde Park, Company C, third vice-president; George W. Pratt, Stoughton, Company H, secretary; Charles A. Troop, Wintrop, Company E, treasurer.

### FARMERS EFFECT \$77,066 SAVING

Eastern States Exchange Reports 1926 Sales of \$6,279,810

### VACCINATION BILL OPPOSITION UNITED

To Attend Hearing Monday on Compulsory Measure

All persons opposed to the compulsory vaccination bill which is again before the Massachusetts Legislature are urged in a notice sent out today by the Medical Liberty League to attend the hearing on the measure at the State House next Monday. The hearing will be held before the Committee on Public Health in the Gardner auditorium at 10:30 a.m.

Preparations which are being made indicate that strong and widespread opposition to the bill will be presented. The bill proposes to extend the practice of compulsory vaccination already in effect in public schools, into private schools. It has been introduced each year for a number of years and last year was defeated in the Senate after passage by the House.

### COURSE IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR SMITH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special)—A course in educational and vocational guidance is to be given at Smith College this semester by Miss Mabelle B. Blake, director of the bureau of personnel. This one-term course, given for the first time, has been elected by 15 students who have had at least one course in education as a basis for it.

The purpose of the course is to teach the student how to deal with individuals in schools and also the methods of approach to individual education. During the course three stages will be taken up, those of elementary school, high school, and of the college. Questions such as: "Does the Student Know How to Study?" "Is There Co-operation Between the Training in the Home and in the High School?" and "What Are the Student's Personal Interests?" will be considered.

### OPERATION OF MILL

Charles B. Lee, manager of the exchange's Buffalo mill, reported that the mill had been operated more economically as a result of the more even distribution of operations through the year and also from the improvement of warehouse facilities.

He said the mill had installed a poultry feed mixing equipment that would further increase capacity and reduce operating costs.

In respect to fertilizer operations it was said that high analysis mixtures, introduced to the members recently and constituting only 10 per cent of the mixed goods last year, represent 33 per cent of the total ordered so far this year. Fertilizer tonnage in 1926 ran 8 per cent below that of the previous year, due in part to the saving bulk on the high-analysis goods and in part to the demand of the credit plan for fertilizer distribution.

Permanent surplus has been increased to \$143,357, and this, with the credit plan, feed contract note, has given the exchange a strong financial standing, so that it borrows what it needs from the bank on its own paper.

S. McLean Buckingham of Water-

town, Conn., president of the organiza-

tion, presided at the sessions to-

day. At the annual banquet to-

night J. N. Tincher, Representative in Congress from Kansas, will be the principal speaker.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON RADIOP DEBATE TOPIC

GEORGE WASHINGTON RADIOP DEBATE TOPIC

### First Professors Picture First President

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (Special)—The proposed Providence Thoroughfare Commission plan is ready for submission to the City Council and Mayor James E. Dunn for approval, then to be authorized by the Legislature. Under the plan, devised by Robert Whitten, traffic expert, a commission of seven members will be enabled to proceed with the building, rebuilding and relocating of streets, parks and boulevards in a \$40,000,000 scheme to meet the city's growing traffic needs.

The proposed act is legally parallel similarly to the Water Supply Board Act, which has been in force for more than 12 years, been carrying on the building of the new \$21,000,000 water supply project, except that the city council holds approval authority over changes and deviation from the Whitten plan.

Under the act the council may vote to levy a special tax on real estate and tangible property not to exceed 10 cents per \$100 worth of property to provide money for the work. The commission will have authority to engage engineers and experts.

The Whitten plan includes the con-

struction in new or extension work

of eight major highways, the widen-

ing of present thoroughfares, bridges

and viaducts for vehicular travel

and subways for electrical lines. It

had been under discussion for about

six months, since the study by Mr. Whitten and William H. Lewis, Bos-

ton expert on tunneling, was com-

pleted.

### MORE COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION URGED

Connecticut Chamber Points at Court Costs

### WOMEN TO HEAR LEAGUE SPEAKER

THE last of four lectures arranged by the educational committee of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, will be given on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at headquarters, 40 Mt. Vernon Street. Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, chairman of the committee, will speak on "League Education in Other Countries."

Friday's lecture is open to any who may be interested to attend.

### ARTIST'S DRAWING OF NEPONSET AVENUE SECTION

Enters Together With Three Car Lines, the Boston Elevated's Tracks (Seen at the Lower Center in a Loop), and the New Haven Also Crosses the Street Near By. State House Officials Seek a Way to Lessen Possible Congestion at This Point.

Another unit is to be formed in the Girl Scout movement, composed of Scouts who are acting as patrol leaders and junior officers of troops. The patrol, of eight Scouts, is the unit of organization of this movement, and in many cases the Scouts themselves, as patrols carry on their own activities, with only supervision and suggestion from the volunteer adult leaders. The patrol leader consequently is an important

unit in the service of the community.

Commercial arbitration is urged by the state chamber as a means of saving money and of reducing the

congestion of court dockets.

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## PRIZES AWARDED HARDWARE MEN

Convention and Exhibition  
Draw Throgs—Delegates  
Hear Mr. Gilbert

Russell J. Atkinson, vice-president of the National Retail Hardware Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., led the question-box discussion on selling, financing, credits, the small order policies of management, and methods of buying and advertising at the second-day session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association at Mechanics Building today. About 15,000 attended the opening of the exhibition yesterday which is being held in connection with the convention.

Prizes were awarded for the best displays as follows: First, to the Massachusetts Agricultural College; second, to the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; third, to the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, by a committee composed of F. W. Easterbrook, superintendent of Mechanics Building; Dudley Harmon, secretary of the New England Council, and Thomas H. Blodden.

Tomorrow the executive session will begin at 1 p. m. Officers for the coming year will be elected and installed. New members will be accepted and committees will report. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture in Massachusetts, told the convention how agriculture in the State is coming back, and cited a wholesale house here which sells hundreds of carloads of New England apples yearly, whereas some years ago it bought apples from outside New England. Last year it did not sell a carload except what was raised in New England, he said.

Mr. Gilbert's talk on agriculture and apples fitted in well with the novel distribution of a Baldwin apple to each visitor at the exhibition. The association is giving away the apples as a matter of reciprocity to farmers whose retail trade totals 40 per cent of the hardware dealers' business.

Other speakers included: Fred E. Carlisle, Springfield; Arthur E. Moreau, Manchester, N. H.; L. Waldo Thompson, Woburn; Henry Duncan Everett; Clyde Van Duzer, Framingham; Roy Lewis, Lebanon, N. H.; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; Frank J. Toole, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. S. Chadbourn, Milford; Dennison Cowles, Brattleboro, Vt., and Russell M. Sanders, Boston.

## GREATER DEMAND FOR GAS FORECAST

New England Association  
Opens Annual Convention

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special)—Gas will be in bigger demand in the future than it has been in the past, for industrial purposes, house heating, and for cooling of refrigerators in the summer, according to President F. C. Freeman of the New England Gas Association, at its annual convention held in the Bancroft Hotel today, and attended by 600 delegates from all parts of New England.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Gould of Boston; vice-presidents, G. W. Stiles of Portland, Me., and J. J. Quinn of Quincy; treasurer, F. D. Caldwell of Boston; directors, Alexander Macomber of Charlottetown and Francis L. Ball of Boston.

The operating division of the association at its annual meeting prior to the general session elected three of seven for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Scott of New Britain; secretary, F. E. Drake of Lynn; board of governors, H. Vitimoff, I. P. Hadlock and A. S. Hall.

W. A. Doering of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company addressed the convention this forenoon on accounting. A talk was also given by Roy Simpson, advertising and sales manager, on "Merchandising and Advertising." Other speakers included John A. Keane and E. W. Berchtold of Boston.

A banquet will be served in the hotel tonight. The convention will continue its session tomorrow morning, closing late tomorrow afternoon.

## OLD SOUTH ESSAY PRIZE AWARDED TO MISS KLEIN

Miss Elizabeth Klein of Roslindale, who graduated from the Girls' Latin School last June, won first prize of \$100 in the annual Old South essay contest among school children at exercises held in the Old South Meeting House yesterday morning.

In making the presentation, George G. Wilkins, presiding officer, stated that the recipient was the fifth member of her family to win an Old South prize, and that this was the sixth prize won by a member of the Klein family. The second prize of \$50 was awarded to Max Weiner, Dorchester. A special award of \$50 was made to Miss Lena B. Ross, Roxbury, who was graduated from Girls' High School in 1925. Dr. David S. Muzzey, professor of history in Columbia University, spoke on "Washington: The Man of Patience." Professor Muzzey is a graduate of Old South.

## MUSEUM ART TEACHER TO HAVE OWN SCHOOL

Anson K. Cross, originator of the Cross method of visual instruction in drawing and painting, has resigned from the staff of the art school conducted by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in order to conduct his own school for artists and students at Boothbay Harbor, Me. Classes will be held there from July to November.

The correspondence classes continue throughout the year. These classes have increased in enrollment 86 per cent since the exhibition last spring in the department of agriculture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students are enrolled from Paris, France, to Honolulu, and from Canada to Texas. A successor to Mr. Cross at the museum has not yet been appointed.

AMERICAN BRASS PRICES UP  
American Brass Company has advanced prices 1 cent a pound on all brass, copper and nickel silver products.

## Washington Taking Command of the Continental Army



New Oil Painting on Curtain of University Theater, Cambridge. Depicts Historic Scene on Cambridge Common.

## DEPICTS WASHINGTON ON CAMBRIDGE RIDE

New Painting in Oils Has Its  
First Showing

## Advance Gifts of \$6,000,000 Received for Yale Endowment

Dr. Angell Tells Graduates on Alumni Day That 300  
Members Have Given This Sum Two Months Before  
Opening of Campaign for \$20,000,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (Special)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, told the hundreds of graduates who returned yesterday for the "Alumni Day" festivities that pledges totaling \$6,000,000 have been made two months in advance of the date set for the opening of the campaign to raise \$20,000,000 for the new endowment fund which Yale desires solely for promoting distinction in teaching and study.

Dr. Angell said that the \$6,000,000 had been given by 300 graduates, representing the high average of \$20,000 per man. Visibly stirred by this loyal response, he predicted complete success of the campaign for funds which he declared indispensable for safeguarding Yale's traditional leadership among American universities.

The absorbing topic among the returning alumni was the endowment fund. Every speaker on the program referred with enthusiasm to its progress. Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, dean of Yale College, assured the visitors that never before had there been finer spirit in the social, athletic, and intellectual activities of the college, and Russell L. Post, retiring chairman of the Yale Daily News Board, attributed to the understanding, character, independence of thinking which would furnish the best in the less crowded classes promised by the new endowment.

Referring to the passing of the compulsory chapel, which came as a result of agitation by the students and a unanimous vote of the faculty, Dean Mendell said that the advocates of voluntary attendance at religious services were pleased to report that a total of 500 men were being reached by the Sunday and week-day chapels.

Russell L. Post, outgoing chairman of the Yale Daily News Board, also noted the undergraduate enthusiasm over the ideals which are aimed at through the success of the endowment campaign.

During the morning of "Alumni Day" the visiting graduates attended lectures by their favorite professors and inspected the new buildings.

Then came a program of speeches at Sprague Hall, at which the provost of the university, Henry S. Graves, presided. Luncheon was served at the university dining hall, the toastmaster being Carl A. Lohmann, secretary of the Alumni Advisory Board.

"I must confess, that while I had complete confidence in the response of the alumni when the facts were once known, I anticipated some difficulty because of the obvious difficulty of carrying the story of the univer-

versity to the public," said President Angell.

He added: "I am glad to say that a careful study of departmental budgets revealed the urgent need of an additional income of \$1,000,000 a year if Yale is to hold together a faculty of distinguished teachers and at the same time to give a student body of the present size the degree of personal attention considered necessary to maintain the highest standard of education."

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# Text of Most Widely Heard Speech Ever Delivered—Coolidge Tribute to Washington

Washington  
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, addressing Congress assembled to honor Washington's Birthday, said:

My fellow Americans: On the 23d day of February, 1922, America will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love, ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that epoch which belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that under the shadow of his mighty monument rising to his memory in the Capital City, the name of the country made independent by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor for which we hold the Father of our Country.

In recognition of the importance of this coming anniversary, more than two years ago the Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing a commission which was directed to have this address made to the American people reminding them of the reason and purpose for holding the coming celebration. It was also considered that would be an appropriate time to inform the public that this commission desires to receive suggestions concerning plans for the proposed celebration and to express the hope that the states and their political subdivisions, the districts of their governors, and local authorities would soon arrange for appointing commissions and committees to formulate programs for co-operation with the Federal Government. When the plan began to mature it should embrace the active support of educational and religious institutions, of the many civic, social, and fraternal organizations, agricultural and trade associations, and of other numerous activities which characterize our national life.

#### A More Complete Conception

It is greatly to be hoped that out of the studies pursued and the investigations made a more broad and comprehensive understanding and a more complete conception of Washington's character and all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that he would be idealized by his countrymen. His living at a time when there were scanty reports in the public press, coupled with the inclination of early biographers to invent an over-imaginative character being created in response to the universal desire to worship his memory. The facts of his life were of record, but were not easily accessible.

While many excellent books, often scholarly and eloquent, have been written about him, the temptation has been strong to represent him as an heroic figure composed of superlatives that the real man among them the human being subwritten about him, the temptation to all mortals, has been too common to resist the formation. What we reward him in this character and have revealed to us the judgment with which he met his problems, we shall all the more understand and revere his true greatness. No great man deserves this. Who can reward him in this character and have him relied on minister? But he was a man endowed with what has been called uncommon common sense, with tireless industry, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the unusual and eternal problems of mankind.

Washington has come to be known to the public almost exclusively as the Virginian colonel who accompanied the unfortunate expedition of General Braddock, the commander-in-chief of the continental army during the Revolution. Was he the first President of the United States, and as the master of the beautiful estate at Mount Vernon. This general estimate is based to a large extent on the command he had at the time when he was a member of the Continental Congress. As a result of his courage and patriotism, his loyalty and devotion, his self-sacrifice, his refusal to be king, will always arouse the imagination and inspire the soul of everyone who loves his country.

#### A British Appeal

Nothing can detract from the exalted place which the world entitles to him. But he has an appeal even broader than this, which today is equally valuable to the people of the United States. Not many of our citizens are to be called upon to take high commands or to hold high public office. We all know of his life. As a valuable example to youth and to maturity, the experience of Washington in these directions is worthy of much more attention than it has received.

We all share in the benefits which accrued from his leadership, the world and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical knowledge if we will study his record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this field that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

It ought always to be an inspiration to us, how that from earliest youth Washington showed a disposition to make the most of his opportunities. He was diligently industrious—a most admirable and desirable trait. His father, who had been educated in England, died when his son was but a boy. His mother had but moderate educational advantages. There were no great incentives to learning in Virginia in 1732, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge were still meager. The boy might well have grown up to a very little education but his energetic and indomitable will led him to acquire a learning and information despite the handicaps surrounding him.

#### Knowledge of Banking

Hamilton answered their arguments fully in his famous opinion. But the President had been a man of affairs and he had been, for many years, a large holder of stock in the Bank of England, coming from the estate of Daniel Parke Custis. He might have yielded to the opinion of his friends, and some thought about bank accounts and bank credits the bill was signed and the foundation of our financial system laid.

Washington was also a stockholder in the Bank of America and in the Bank of Columbia at Georgetown. In his last will and testament he directed that such moneys as should be derived from the sale of his estate during the lifetime of Mrs. Washington should be

agriculturist. He prepared a treatise on this subject. Those who have studied this phase of his life tell us he was probably the most successful owner and director of an agricultural estate in his day. A visitor in 1785 declared "Washington's greatest pride was to be thought the first farmer in America." Toward the end of his life he wrote:

"I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an unbedecked mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from rank and wealth in a uninterrupted career of conquest."

He always had a great affection for Mount Vernon. He increased his land holdings from 2500 to over 5000 acres, 3200 of which he had under cultivation by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor for which we hold the Father of our Country.

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When the plan began to mature it should embrace the active support of educational and religious institutions, of the many civic, social, and fraternal organizations, agricultural and trade associations, and of other numerous activities which characterize our national life.

**A Great Farmer**

His estate was managed in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. He kept a very careful set of account books for it, as did for his other enterprises. Overseers made weekly statements showing just how each hand and horse expense, what crops had been planted or gathered.

Washington was a builder—creator.

He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests.

He recognized that religion was the main support of free institutions.

He loved his fellow men.

Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct.

He was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic.

His ways were the ways of truth.

## Washington's Greatness Set Forth in Extracts of Coolidge Brevity

His stature increases with the increasing years. He was probably the most successful owner and director of an agricultural estate in his day.

To Washington, the man of affairs, we owe our national banks.

His ability as a business man was the strong support of his statesmanship. It made his political ideas intensely practical.

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Invested for her in good bank stocks.

After his retirement from the service of his country in 1783, Washington spent more than two and a half years at his estate at Mount Vernon.

In his last summer he made a will, one of the most remarkable documents of its kind of which we have record. Again he shewed his versatility, in disposing of his many possessions, and in settling his debts and conditions without legal advice. It has been called an autobiographic will—it shows in its manifold provisions his charitable thoughtfulness for his dependents and his solicitude for the future welfare of his country.

As President he was always an exponent of sound and honest public finance. He advocated the payment of our debt in full to holders of our bonds, and the reduction of the same.

So successfully was this done that John Park Custis became, at the age of 21, the richest young man in the Old Dominion. Prussiaing us the Mississippi, Custis was advised to let the old man in the colony manage her estate and to pay him any salary within reason. And he adds: "That she chose wisely in marrying the young colonel, and got the best of a good bargain, is the opinion of many."

Looked to the West

This practical business ability and the skillful way in which he managed the considerable estates left to him two steered him in the right direction.

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He was engaged in many business enterprises. That of the Dismal Swamp, comprising drainage and lumber operations south of Norfolk was handled efficiently by Washington for five years subsequent to 1763. In 1765 he sold it to his son, who wisely chose the rise in value of which accounted in no small degree for his fortune. Washington participated in a number of real estate and transportation companies. As a private investor he was a success and for ways to increase his capital. In the purchase of frontier lands and in the promotion of plans for the building up and development of new parts of the country he was performing important public service.

#### Opened Up the Country

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, distinguished historian, and a member of our commission, says:

"Washington has been criticized for his failure to insist on holding on to his title in the face of squatters. Actually no American has ever done so much to open up vast tracts of land, first under the British and then under the Americans, than he did. He was a man with what has been called uncommon common sense, with tireless industry, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the unusual and eternal problems of mankind."

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farewell address we find this ex-

hortation:

"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

**American System of Education**

He desired his system of education to be thoroughly American and thoroughly national. It was to support the people in a knowledge of their rights, in the creation of a republican spirit, and in the maintenance of the Union.

It was with the same clear vision that he looked forward. For him there was little in it of nationalism.

He placed it on a firmer, more secure foundation, and stated the benefits which would accrue to his country as the results of faith in spiritual things. He concluded with the main support of free institutions.

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Prussiaing us the Mississippi, Custis was advised to let the old man in the colony manage her estate and to pay him any salary within reason. And he adds: "That she chose wisely in marrying the young colonel, and got the best of a good bargain, is the opinion of many."

Looked to the West

This practical business ability and the skillful way in which he managed the considerable estates left to him two steered him in the right direction.

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Invested for

## Seeing Arizona by Water, Embarked in a Comfortable Boat

**Painted Gorges and the Huge Artificial Lakes of Salt River Valley Development Provide Scenic Grandeur**

Phoenix, Arizona  
Special Correspondence  
**G**OOD morning. Have you seen Arizona by water?" This paraphrase of an advertisement was heard on the streets of Phoenix not long ago. The questioner was one of the bubbling enthusiasts that had just viewed some of the most striking scenery of the State from the water, and the man he asked, after a brief conversation, decided to get up a party and see it himself.

It sounds quite absurd to many people to talk about water in Arizona at all, let alone considering the use of water as a vantage point for viewing the State.

But it is being done on an ever-increasing scale, and as time goes on, and the amount of water that can be used for scenic trips increases, this method of seeing some of the wonders of the State promises to become one of the diversions of both residents and tourists.

### Up Canyon Lake

The attractiveness of riding along in a comfortable boat, as it winds its way between tremendous canyon walls, is not easy to describe. Many people have tried to describe the Grand Canyon and have exercised the dictionary quite a bit in the effort, but without describing it. To describe the boat trip up the new Canyon Lake, made in the gorge of the Salt River by the building of the dam below Mormon Flat, is also a difficult task.

Seasoned travelers who thought they had acquired all the thrills there are, get some new ones when the boat glides along at the bottom of a perpendicular cliff thousands of feet high, rounds a turn in the channel and heads toward a cliff vivid with broad bands of many colors, sides gaily past great rocks and spires and towering pinnacles where, in silhouette against the sky-line, an occasional mountain sheep may be seen watching the queer ship on the water half a mile below.

The new Canyon Lake is reached via the Apache Trail from Phoenix, and is only two hours, 47 miles, over excellent roads. There are numbers of boats, public and private. If you have any friends in Phoenix who have boats, or who know anyone that has, about all you have to do is to write them when you will be there, sort of casually mention the boat trip up the lake, and likely as not you will find yourself on the way. They are just that enthusiastic about it.

When you embark, after looking at the new Mormon Flat dam, built by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, your boat moves out across the basin in Mormon Flat and plunges abruptly into the canyon. The water, it might be mentioned, is from 165 feet deep on down to nothing in particular at the upper end of the lake, 12 miles above.

Winding and twisting, the fake follows the erratic course of the river that through the ages has eroded a path for itself through many remarkable formations, carving fantastic images as it cuts deeper and deeper into the strata as it rose in some prehistoric day. Cliffs of granite, of rhyolite, of tufa, of sandstone, of lava, all intermingling and crowded upon each other in an endless succession of pictures, each seeming more wonderful than the last.

### Down Fish Creek Canyon

Right and left in rail succession come profile after profile, each person's fancy naming them to suit. On past the rock where great American eagles nest. There is the lion cave where the surveyors ran upon a den with cubs. Yonder cave was a bear den once.

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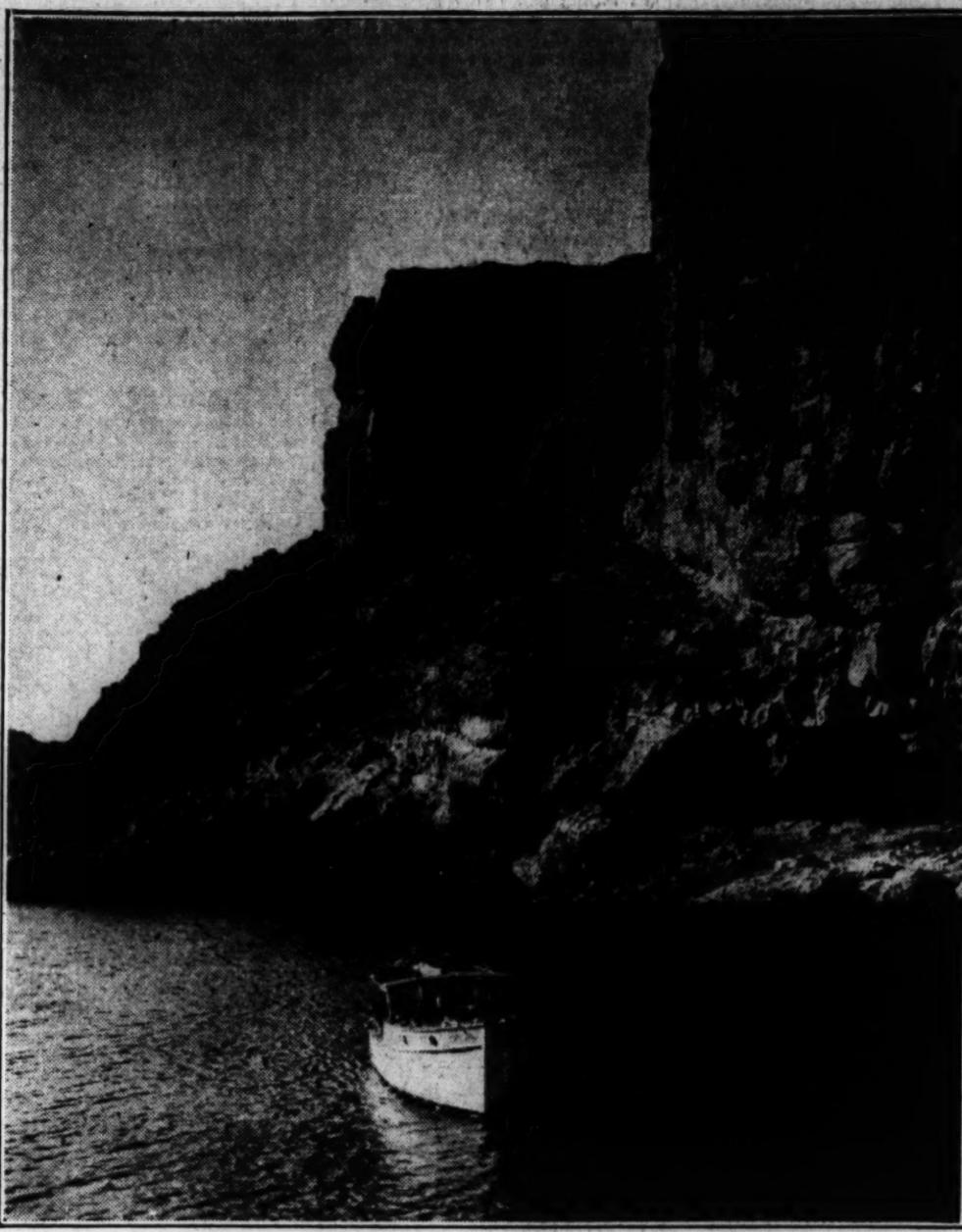
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivaled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

### Oriental Rugs

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1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## This Is in Arizona



Canyon Lake, Made in the Gorge of the Salt River by the Building of the Dam Below Mormon Flat, is One of the Vantage Points in the Water Tour in This State.

### FARMERS OPPOSE LONGER WORK DAY

#### National Agricultural Union Goes on Record

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON.—The executive committee of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, at a special meeting here, has gone on record as opposed to any increase in the hours of farm laborers.

At present English farmhands average about 30s. a week for an eight-hour day. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "The executive committee is threatened by the farmers. It points out that such an attack is entirely opposed to the spirit of good will in industry which the employers are alleged to be anxious to foster."

It is, therefore, the view of the executive that any steps to add to the hours of work must at all cost be opposed. It resolves that whatever steps are necessarily taken by members in resisting organized attempts to increase hours will receive its utmost support."

The same newspaper containing the foregoing report told of a Welsh husband, with a wife and five young children, employed part time at 22s. (35.50) a week, being granted sufficient funds by the Pwllheli Guernsey to provide three pairs of shoes for the children. The application was granted, but not without a protest by a Chwilog member of the board that "the man was earning half a crown more than the standard wage and that, if they assisted his family, they would have to help hundreds of cases."

It was also stated that "a large number of rate-payers who earned less than farm laborers, would have to contribute."

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## EDUCATORS AT DALLAS MEETING TO STRESS CITIZENSHIP IDEAL

Character Training, National Unity and Defense of Constitution Have Leading Place on Program of Department of Superintendence—Radio's Use in Education

By MARJORIE SHULER

DALLAS, Feb. 23.—The ideals which govern character, citizenship, and national unity form the basis of the program for the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here from Feb. 26 to March 3.

Unlike the summer meeting of the association which draws large numbers of teachers, the winter meeting is designed especially for principals, superintendents, commissioners, and business men in the school system. A record-breaking attendance is expected with an especially heavy registration from the southwest, the delegates from that section having offered to their guests the courtesy of Dallas hotels, and going themselves to the homes of the city.

The largest number of educational and commercial exhibits ever offered at the association conventions has been installed in the Fair Park auditorium and the big building also will house the general sessions of the convention, as well as the meetings of six subdepartments and eight allied educational groups.

### Banquet at Chicago

Among the trains taking visitors to Texas is the President's Special, boarded in Cincinnati by Randall J. Condon, city superintendent of schools and head of the department of superintendence, which will halt in Chicago for a schoolmen's banquet arranged for Mr. Condon and Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of Illinois and president of the National Education Association.

Mr. Condon's plan for the program will be clearly established in his own keynote address, with subsequent speeches by W. W. Grandjean, Labrador, Laramie, George H. Hansen, Governor-elect of Georgia, who will speak on "National Ideals"; Herbert Wanig of Hollywood High School, winner of the International High School Oratorical Trophy, whose topic will be "The Constitution"; and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president of the Girl Scouts of America, who will speak on "The Birthright of America's Children."

Music by Texans and speeches of welcome by Dan Moody, Governor, and Louis Blaylock, Mayor of Dallas, will be features of the opening sessions with the response by Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations.

### New Discussion Topics

The group discussions which have been developed in recent meetings of the educators are to receive much importance this year, 18 of these sections having simultaneous meetings and taking up subjects which are comparatively new on the association's convention programs such as home economics, the radio in education, creative education, parental education, Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, with other more familiar topics such as music, visual education, safety instruction, the platoon system, applied art, school architecture and school interiors.

International good will and understanding will be the subject of speeches by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; John H. Clarke of Cleveland, O., former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Miguel Guerra Mondragon of the University of Porto Rico. Mr. Clarke is scheduled to discuss the evolution of a substitute for war and how America may share in it without becoming entangled in European political affairs.

### Materials of Instruction

A group of speeches on educational ideals and their achievement are coupled with reports from various commissions on the curriculum, articulation of educational units, materials of instruction, economy and efficiency in the business administration of school system, legislation, uniform records and reports.

For one-half day delegates will be divided into administrative groups, according to their respective positions, to discuss equalization of educational opportunities, rural schools, athletics, the use of leisure time, school discipline, various plans for individual instruction, the shift from "mere authority" to social values, school budgets, teacher training.

The junior high school will occupy one session and another will be devoted to social welfare with speeches on education and employment, child labor and general education as the door to opportunity.

Character education, health education, the school garden and adult education will be considered and at the final session there will be a concert by the National High School Orchestra of 260 students from 36 states and a chorus of 500 boys and girls from the upper grades of 24 Dallas schools.

### The Flags of Lexington

"The Flags of Lexington," which are the dominant decoration in the exhibit hall, are a gesture of friend-ship from New England to the South. These state flags which hang from

Y<sup>e</sup> Goode Sandwich Shoppe  
25 Hamilton Street, Paterson, N. J.  
ALL SOUTHERN COOKING  
Cakes and Pastries to order  
Grill sandwiches a specialty.  
Served 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

### YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT SCHWANZ BROS.

The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City  
1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
January Clearance Sales all over the store. Drastic Reductions in every department. The Savings are incalculable.

He has shown an inordinate fondness for this music deriving from waltz rhythms. Mr. Koussevitzky has also given it much thought and preparation. One can hardly imagine an after-reading than that of Monday's concert.

A Brahms whose every musical thought was carefully expounded stood forth in the D major Symphony. Although a few times the second movement sounded Adagio molto rather than the indicated Adagio non troppo, yet Mr. Koussevitzky contented himself with setting forth the composer's musical ideas rather than his own. The symphony, at my estimation, was forthright, concise and melodious, and made a zestful conclusion for an evening of brilliant performance.

### Thomas Johnson

Thomas Johnson, tenor, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last evening before a small but enthusiastic audience. His accompanist, J. Shelton Pollen, proved equal to the demands of the program. Purcell, Mendelssohn and a pair of Italians served as opening group. Subsequently came French and English songs and finally some Negro spirituals.

Mr. Johnson possesses a voice of much natural attractiveness. Especially in the upper range, it is flexible, fine-spun and capable of producing varicolored tones. Midway it is full and usually resonant, though owing less sparkle. In the lower tones it seemed least effective, there often lacking depth and resonance. Doubtless, further study may level these differences.

Whether it be French or English or Italian, Mr. Johnson makes his text extremely clear. Not only individual syllables and words, but entire phrases are accurately enunciated. In addition, he rounds his musical sentences intelligently and plainly. Only a very obvious perturbation kept Mr. Johnson from exhibiting throughout his recital well managed breath control and firm tone placement. As it was, he left a favorable impression, and it is to be hoped that additional public appearances may bring a more enduring steadiness of musical manner. The delicacy which he now commands, and which makes many of his high notes soft textured, may well be expanded to include the entire range of his voice and his performance.

### MASONIC MEMORIAL OFFICERS ELECTED

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—Louis A. Watzes, past grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania, has been elected for the tenth consecutive term as president of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association.

Among vice presidents chosen were James E. Dillon, Michigan; Harry G. Noyes, New Hampshire, and Bert S. Lee, Missouri. Directors elected for three years each were Melvin M. Johnson, Massachusetts; William S. Farmer, New York; Arthur K. Lee, Wyoming, and Ralph E. Lum, New Jersey.

### Court of Justice Meets in Kitchen, or Under a Tree, If It Is Necessary

WICHITA, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—A small claims court has been put under the necessity of that the city wants to see it continued. David D. Leahy, the judge, has however resigned, and Wichita has been put under necessity of finding a successor.

This court operates without law book precedent, courtroom, or anything else save two guiding rules—friendship and justice.

Judge Leahy, in describing the court, said:

"This court's procedure is conducted entirely in the 'Kansas language' and no antique Latin terminology is indulged in. It has a home in the city building. It deals with men and women who have to work for a humble stipend. Therefore and for the benevolent purpose of not interfering with the daily toll of its patrons, it hears cases at such times and places as will best suit their convenience.

"If one cannot come during the day I hold court for their convenience at my home after supper, in the library, if the evening is cold, or on the porch or under a shade tree, if the suit is situated in that way. I go to his house and hold court there. A few days ago the defendant in a case was owner of a one-man cafe who had been sued by a former waiter for \$7. The defendant's wife

was a material witness and as she was the only cook and dishwasher of the establishment, I held court in her kitchen for her convenience, and she gave her testimony with intelligent brevity while cooking a short order for a policeman."

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**Sunset Stories****Mr. Scroggins Goes Adventuring**

**R**OGER P. SCROGGINS, the oldest squirrel on Boston Common, if not in the world, had breakfasted well—on pickled black walnuts, biscuits, and a bit of butter—so his feelings were high as he stepped blithely toward Tremont Street swinging his little cane. Before he had gone far, up puffed Flirrie, the Common's most prominent lady pigeon.

"Where is the Sage (meaning wise person) of the Common stepping?" said Flirrie.

"I haven't planned my day," said



"I Haven't Planned My Day," Said Mr. Scroggins, "But I Feel It Will Bring Adventure."

Mr. Scroggins, "but I feel that it will bring adventure."

At Mr. Scroggins walked on. Flirrie said to herself, "Adventure-huh!" and followed him.

She saw him stand for a moment

watching the crowd cross the street

while a policeman had automobiles back. Mr. Scroggins had seen a man

carrying a box with an animal inside it and couldn't make out what

kind of animal it was, so followed

the man to see if he could find out.

In a moment, Mr. Scroggins found

himself in a thicket of trousered legs, going down a street directly away from him home.

Overhead, Flirrie dipped and curved, her eyes glued to Mr. Scroggins. Finally the man with the animal in a box went into a store, and Mr. Scroggins looked in at the window. There were birds inside and dogs and golfballs and brightly painted thingummys and daddies made of wire. One very large thin-gummy fascinated Mr. Scroggins as it bobbed up and down, while a tempting wheel inside it moved round and round.

A man with a head like an onion, ears like cauliflower, and a watch charm like a Brussels sprout came to the door, looked at Mr. Scroggins, and said, "Won't you come in?"

Mr. Scroggins tapped his cane thoughtfully and looked at the wheel revolving inside the thingumy.

"Well, yes, but only for a moment."

Mr. Scroggins asked the man if he could get on the wheel. The man said, "Certainly," and soon Mr. Scroggins was running very fast on the wheel, but arriving nowhere. When he tired of the sport, he stepped from the wheel, picked up his cane, and tried the door. The thingumy was locked on the outside! Mr. Scroggins shook the door harder. Nothing happened. "A fine mess," muttered Mr. Scroggins to himself. "All for a ride on a silly wheel!"

Just then he looked out of the store window and there was Flirrie perched on a branch. As with her were all her friends from the Common: pigeons and sparrows led by Fib, the chief of the sparrows. Mr. Scroggins' spirits rose at this sight, and just as they were rising, a customer opened the store door and in rushed Flirrie and her crew. Fib flew to the thingumy, and in an eye-twinkle Mr. Scroggins was free and was being escorted out of the store by pigeon and sparrow friends.

Flirrie chuckled as they reached the Common. "Which was it you found—Adventure or Trouble?" she said to Mr. Scroggins.

"Now that we're safe home," said Mr. Scroggins, "it was Adventure."

"Look for Mr. Scroggins every Wednesday."

**With the Library****Some Immigrant Readers Considered**

In a recent trip to central Europe, Mrs. Eleanor H. Ledbetter, the writer of the accompanying article, made a special study of the literature, traditions, and customs of the smaller nations in order that the American Library Association and American libraries, through enrichment in background knowledge, might carry on with greater understanding the work with the foreign-born in the United States. The first appeared in the Monitor's Library Column on Nov. 22, 1926; the second on Dec. 22; the third on Jan. 26, 1927. Mrs. Ledbetter is librarian in the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, and is a member and former chairman of the Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born of the American Library Association.

By ELEANOR H. LEDBETTER

Former Chairman of Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born of the American Library Association

**T**HE social worker records her cases with the fullest of details, and, with a multitude of records before her, tries to deduce such laws of averages as will serve for future guidance.

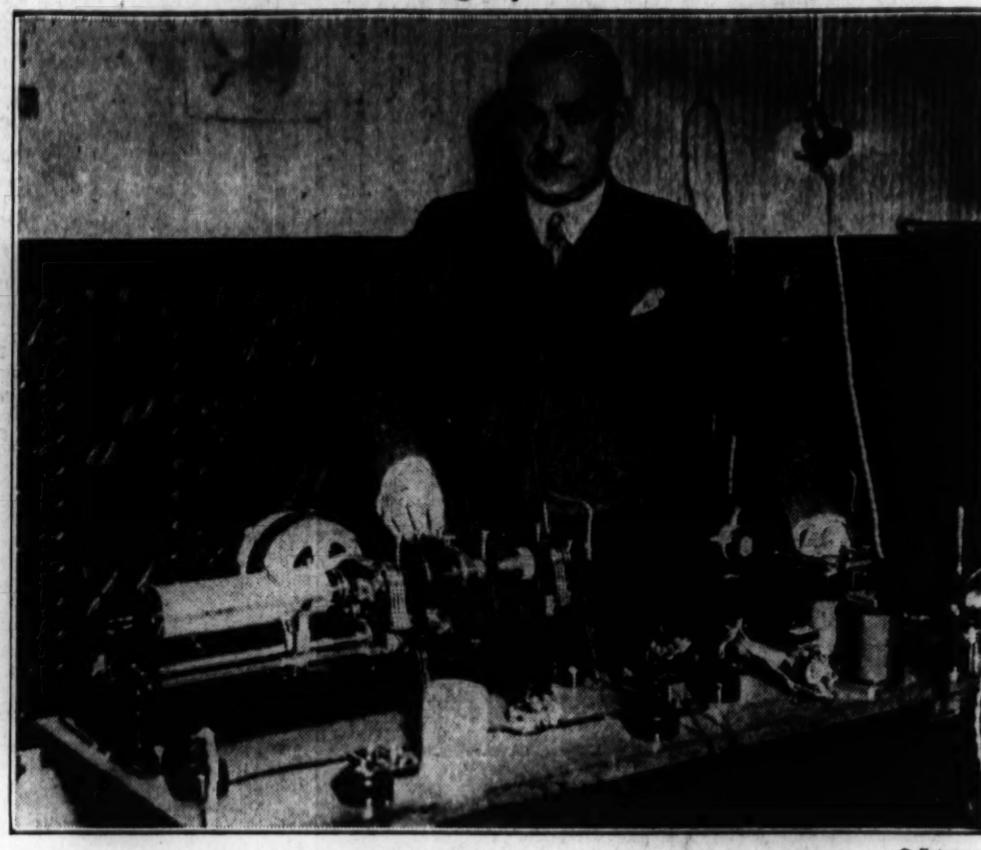
The librarian has no license to ask questions and so no chance to compile full records. Her information must all come from the voluntary disclosures of a few minutes' conversation here and there, and the great part of her cases—perhaps the most interesting ones—are swallowed up in the crowd and never come to her attention at all. Education, social condition, age, occupation, and amount of available leisure are factors of the utmost importance in considering the reading habits of an individual. The librarian has no opportunity to secure precise information on these points, but she learns unconsciously to make deductions from what she sees, an no to judge their bearing upon the fundamental library question: Why does a given individual come to the library? What does he read? What does his reading do for him? Why does he stop coming?

The ultimate possibilities of the library depend upon the correctness with which the answers to these questions can be divined and translated into equipment and service. This is especially important in immigrant communities since there each individual has almost definitely to be brought to the library, either by some person, some attraction, or some specific motive. Once enrolled as a borrower, his future use of the institution depends upon the adequacy with which it can be adjusted to meet his needs, his convenience, and his personal preferences. The following case studies are specimens which can be duplicated in any library—an immigrant community and they have importance only as they throw light upon some one or more of the four questions stated.

Applying the "Four Questions"

Mr. G. is a young Slovenc who came to America very hastily after expressing Jugoslav sentiments too strongly for the Austrian Government, whose emissaries had listed him as a gathering student from the University of Zara. "David Copperfield" had just appeared in Slovenc translation and a favorite professor had spoken of it with great enthusiasm. When Mr. G. heard that there were Slovenc books in the public library of the city of his American residence, he hastened thither to read this book. He was learning English rapidly and when he had finished "David Copperfield" in Slovenc, he decided to try it in English; from that he went on to read all of Dickens' works. He is now a good American and never fails to promote the public library in the Slovenc paper which he edits, but he always calls attention to the fact that he might never have known the library at all if it had not given him first a chance to read his native language.

Dr. A. was a scholarly Czechoslovak, a great lover of books, who came to America in an official capacity, having studied English for seven years in his native land. He had read in the original all the works of Oscar Wilde and of Edgar Allan Poe and could recite "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee" with great enjoyment to himself and with excellent rhythm, but with a pronunciation and an intonation so extraordinary that the

**German Photographic Transmitter****RADIO****Radio Broadcasts**

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 14

**Evening Features**

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 28

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHB, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Harmonicas," WEAF,

"Zippers," WEAF,

9 p. m.—"Congressional musical program," WEAF,

10 p. m.—"New York program," WEAF,

WBZ, Boston, and Springfield, Mass. (500 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ, 10—"Ishamwood and Crosby," 10—Dance program, WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Trio," 8 to 11—From WEAF,

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (450 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Owlair," 8:30—Theater program,

WBZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—"Joint program," WEAF,

WMAX, Buffalo, N. Y. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Syracuse University," 9—Musical program, 10—WGY,

WGJ, Schenectady, N. Y. (500 Meters)

9 p. m.—"WEAF," 10—"Zippers," WEAF,

WEAF, New York City (450 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Comfort," hotel, 8:30—Arcade Broadcast, WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra and girls club, 9—Music program, WGN, Chicago, Ill. (500 Meters)

11:45 p. m.—Dance program,

WBZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—"Eskimos," 10—"Zippers," WEAF,

WGO, Oakland, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Concert program," 10—Dance program,

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Carnival," 9—Band program,

WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Glee club," 9—"Eskimos," 10—Dance music,

WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Light opera," 11—"The Melody Boys," 12—"My Terriers," WEAF,

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—"Orchestra," 10—Dance program,

WGO, Detroit, Mich. (500 Meters)

8:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF,

WGK, Detroit, Mich. (500 Meters)

10—Vaudeville frolic, 11—Dance program,

WXK, Hollywood, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Courtney program," 9—Feature program,

KMB, Hollywood, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Special program," 9—Dance program,

WTAC, Long Beach, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Zoellner Quartet," 9—Dance program,

WTAC, Long Beach, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Concert," 9—Dance program,

WTAC, Long Beach, Calif. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Musical ensemble," 9—Dance ensemble,

WTAC, Washington, D. C. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"United States Navy Band," 9—Hour of music, 10—Dance program,

WFYI, Clearwater, Fla. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Golf review," 9—Euphemia Kavassa and artist, 10—Dance program,

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WUCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF "Eskimos"; "Zippers,"

10:30—Traffic talk, 10:30—Courtney program,

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (500 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Vocal program," 8—Courtney program, 11—Dancer program.

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LYONS

Gazette Building, Schenectady, N. Y.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (450 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney program, 10—Dance program,

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (510 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program, 9:30—Dance and studio programs,

WPM, Milwaukee, Wis. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—Comic opera, selections, 10—Dance program,

WBZ, Chicago, Ill. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance orchestra and singing group,

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital, dance program and singers,

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (500 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Study program,

WNB, Kansas City, Mo. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—Orchestra and girls club, 9—Music program,

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (500 Meters)

11:45 p. m.—Dance program,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Joint program, WEAF,

WMAX, Buffalo, N. Y. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Eskimos," 9—Dance program,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Zippers," WEAF,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Concert," 9—Dance program,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Orchestra," 9—Dance program,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Zippers," WEAF,

WGO, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## In Admiration of Trollope

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

**TROLLOPE: A COMMENTARY**, by Michael Sadie. London: Constable, £1. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$5.

OUR excellent friend, Mr. Anthony Trollope, one of the most genuine, moral and generous men we know." So declared George Eliot in a letter written to a friend long ago, and her warm-worded tribute requires only the addition of a brief sentence about Trollope's work to convey to modern readers what has been the general estimate of him for the past 50 years. It would be by no means an extravagant addition: it would read simply that he was the author of a large number of lengthy novels in which he presented the most complete picture and writer has given of English society life in the middle of last century.

Trollope was regarded as anything but a great novelist. At best he was thought a likable one—indeed, while he was writing he gained an enormous popularity on the strength of that likability; and several discerning critics, such as Thackeray and Nathaniel Hawthorne, felt that he would take a distinctive if modest place in the history of localized fiction. "Have you ever read the novels of Anthony Trollope?" wrote Hawthorne. "They precisely suit my taste—solid and substantial... They are just as English as beef-steak."

No Illusions About Works

Trollope himself had no illusions about their ultimate value. He professed two ambitions in writing them. One of these was the worthy one, as he tells us in his autobiography, of impregnating the reader's thought with a feeling "that honesty is the best policy; that truth prevails while falsehood fails; that a girl will be loved as she is pure, and sweet, and unselfish; that a man will be honoured as he is true, and honest, and brave of heart; that things meanly done are ugly and odious, and things nobly done beautiful and gracious." How well he succeeded in this ambition is known to every reader of his Barsetshire series of stories, in which is to be found his most representative work! His other aim was neither worthy nor unworthy; it was merely the human one of making as much money as he possibly could. Actually he earned \$70,000 by his writings in 20 years.

"I shall not trouble to attribute to the secondary result of my labors all the importance which I feel them to have at the time." That, from the Autobiography again, is a vital sentence. And in view of the fact that Trollope, after a period of neglect, is once more being read and talked about, his own attitude to his work is a truer guide than are our tastes and feelings, which are so prone to be carried away by the prevailing fashion, as to the artistic position to which he is properly entitled.

Bellated Gifts

Immediately the question arises: Has any of the world's major artists ever been unaware of the worth of his own gift? Modest our genuines may have been—the essential humility of them, as a matter of fact, is one of the most beautiful characteristics of the great—but no artist of importance has been contemptuous or belittled his power to sing a joy-giving lyric, to spin an entrancing drama, to build up enduring drama, to make noble music.

Unless the world has read Trollope's books wrongly, and woefully misinterpreted the autobiography, which, when it was first published, resulted in his being dismissed from public favor, he was more than modest about his gifts; he belittled them. And although Mr. Michael Sadie, who is one of the leaders of the endeavor to revive interest in Trollope, does his best to make the man's modesty account for everything, he fails

titles of his novels glitter on every page—"Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblewhite," "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," and others that are no less strange to the majority of us.

"Sweet as Charity"

That Mr. Sadie has been wholly loving in his task is manifest from the attitude he takes toward his author. He reproduces from book to book what Trollope wrote on Thackeray—"gratefully adoring disciple and generous encouraging master," Mr. Sadie calls them—the story of a gentleman who was a dear friend of both of them and who required \$2000 instantly or he "must utterly go to the wall without it." Meeting Thackeray in the street Trollope told him the story. "Do you mean to say that I am to find the £2000?" answered Thackeray angrily. "I explained that I had not even suggested the doing of anything, only that we might discuss the matter. There came over his face a peculiar smile, and he whispered his suggestion, as though half ashamed of his earnestness: 'We go half,' he said, 'if anybody will give the rest.'—And he got half at a day or two's notice."

Mr. Sadie adds: "Such is a typical paragraph of Trollope's essay, written in the glory of Thackeray. He does not say who paid the other half. That too was like him!" And Trollope's final summing-up of Thackeray might well be applied to himself: "One of the most soft-hearted of human beings, sweet as Charity itself, who went about the world dropping pearls and doing good." We may fail to be persuaded that Trollope was more than an author of second rank, but we can sincerely rejoice that he has had a brazier who brings such conscientious artistry to his writing as Mr. Sadie has done. He at least convinces us that those uncouth volumes were "dropped pearls," even if they were not great fiction.

## Graham, Pavement Artist

**LEADERS NIGHTS**, by Stephen Graham. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$4.

**STEPHEN GRAHAM** is the super-trumper of our generation. In a number of volumes, including the recent "Gentle Art of Tramping," a comprehensive and not unphilosophical apology for his major passion as noticed by the present writer on this page, he has proved himself a most persistently extensive pedestrian-explorer in almost every part of the world. In this latest series of sketches he appears in the new rôle of a most enterprising observer of the little world outside.

From dusk till dawn he has looked long and shrewdly into the lights and shadows of 40 nights; and 40 pen-pictures in chiaroscuro—but colored deeply too with warm sympathy—are drawn before our eyes. "Pavement artist" we might call him after the subject of one of his most humorous sketches; or Stephen Graham, R. A. (Road Artist).

Piccadilly Circus at midnight. On the streets "all the chariots of London seem to be converging toward the fountain. The traffic is as it were, some great mortar, and a giant is pounding it with a half-seen, shadowy pestle." On the pavements "the people all move. Round and round the magic figures go—all except the country visitors, who stand in groups and wait."

Covent Garden at dawn, "Creaking vans laden with vegetables and fruit come up from the Strand and the loud voices of drivers and porters come bawling along the shuttered street. But what is that? Something has become soft in that equally northwest wind. Northwest has changed to south—charged with real rose odors. It is flowers, flowers, flowers, moving vans of flowers, whole gardens on wheels changing their address to Covent Garden."

## A Dangerous Radical

**MONTEVERDI: HIS LIFE AND WORK**, by Henry Prunières. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$4.

A COLORFUL and often graphic sketch of sixteenth-century Italian life, a detailed picture of the greatest composer of the era, Claudio Monteverdi, and an accurate study of the many and various works of the great—but no artist of importance has been contemptuous or belittled his power to sing a joy-giving lyric, to spin an entrancing drama, to build up enduring drama, to make noble music.

Unless the world has read Trollope's books wrongly, and woefully misinterpreted the autobiography, which, when it was first published, resulted in his being dismissed from public favor, he was more than modest about his gifts; he belittled them. And although Mr. Michael Sadie, who is one of the leaders of the endeavor to revive interest in Trollope, does his best to make the man's modesty account for everything, he fails

to convince us in his remarkably enthusiastic and illuminating study that his subject is important enough to be treated so monotonously.

A Lordly Treasure House

The highest tribute that can be offered to Mr. Sadie is to say that he has accomplished a piece of critical and biographical work which would have been more fitting had it been prompted by regard for a really great man instead of what we might describe as a big little one. The book is a lordly treasure house, and because Mr. Sadie himself is a novelist and a man of letters his quick sympathy and understanding have enriched it with fascinating facts and pictures whose importance in such a volume is of the kind that could be appreciated beforehand only by one of Trollope's fellow-craftsmen. Fortunate in having the interest and encouragement of Trollope's son, who wrote the foreword, Mr. Sadie is able to give many an enlightening detail unknown to earlier biographers, and among his appendices he gives the rough drafts of two of the novels from the actual manuscript notes, and also he prints from the original manuscript the introductory pages of a "History of Fiction" which Trollope began and never completed.

Having recognized at the outset

the importance of introducing his subject to us in relation to his age, Mr. Sadie begins his narrative with seven instructive chapters on the life of the mid-Victorian era, and on Trollope's family and habits.

Following the narrative, particularly in its sidelights on the author's travels and his daily work—he was at his desk for three hours before breakfast, turning out 2000 words as regularly as clockwork, and he spent the rest of the day as an official at the General Post Office. The

truth, in its misguided veneration for the conqueror, helped little in the elucidation. But the World War has opened our eyes somewhat to the cost of a Napoleon. We are no longer prepared to allow him the moral preception he has enjoyed so comfortably for over 100 years. And if we do not begin to take his measure a little more accurately, it will not prevent the honest and dispassionate attempt.

An ambitious, and in many ways

remarkable, effort to this end now comes from Germany—a work that clearly represents years of patient research and embodies a most elaborate assemblage of Napoleonic material. It is the purpose of Herr Ludwig to show us the Emperor self-revealed, as far as possible, in his own words, and to incorporate such other data as may help to plumb the problematical depths of this amazing character.

No Modest Claim

Whether the author achieves his ambition: whether his methods of investigation are quite so productive or so profoundly revealing as he appears to imagine is open to question. It is no modest claim on his part to adapt to this work a remark of Goethe's in reference to Bourrienne's Memoirs: "All the nimbus, all the illusion, with which journalists and historians and poets have surrounded Napoleon, vanishes before the awe-inspiring realism of this book; but the hero is by no means diminished thereby; he grows." The nimbus certainly vanishes, as it usually does with this modern form of biographical investigation. But one confesses to some doubts as to the hero's "growth." Moreover the test of such a method, of course, lies in the results. Does it yield an image of Napoleon that bears the stamp of verisimilitude—an image that is consistent with itself, or at least plausible? Probably Herr Ludwig comes as near these requirements as exponents of this form of biography can do. But the fact remains that the more completely he piles on, the more completely does Napoleon seem to elude us, and by the end one feels that a single page from Grandville Barré's copybook diary, written on the field of Austerlitz, brings Napoleon nearer to us than all this vast congregation of "authentic" incidents.

A Consummate Actor

Whether the author achieves his

ambition: whether his methods of

investigation are quite so productive

or so profoundly revealing as he

appears to imagine is open to question.

Do we prefer to concentrate upon

his main work and its effects upon

his contemporaries, or do we, like

Herr Ludwig, believe we can enter-

tain him as a "consummate actor."

One consideration alone would

invalidate any such method as applied

to Napoleon—the fact that the Emper-

or was a consummate actor, and

that many of his recorded utterances

were intended merely for dramatic

effect. Yet so far from minimizing

the biographical value of such utter-

ances, the author goes to the oppo-

site extreme with a whole theater

full of tricks of his own, such as im-

possible soliloquies put into Napo-

leon's mouth, all manner of omens

and presages scattered through his

career, the constant attendance of

the mother, Letizia, in dramatic

roles, and the like.

Our estimate of the work as a

whole must depend somewhat on our

particular conception of how a his-

torical figure can best be understood.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Blow high, blow low"

MANY readers of the Home Forum must have been charmed, as I was, by a recent essay on "Poetry of Winter Panorama," all who dwelt upon the author's description of snow scenes and the mellow reflections which they evoked, as well as upon the judiciously quoted lines, must have found new meanings in this panoply. Some, perhaps, felt a certain challenge in the interesting observation: "Winter and all his blustering train is no favorite in the world of the arts. Few artists paint December landscapes in preference to those of June. Few poets sing of icicles and winter hellos when they might extol dew and roses." Now this in the main is true—and quite inevitably, I suppose. Yet when we recall the determining influence which the cold season has exerted upon the experience of Anglo-Saxon peoples, we shall not be surprised to find that winter scenes loom large in our poetry. May I not then venture to follow in the path of my predecessor and glean a few more sheaves in the fields of winter verse?

In the earliest lyric poetry of ours race the many associations of darkness and cold found a pervading theme. To the unknown Saint writer of "The Wanderer," who probably antedates the Christian era in Britain, "the frost-bound waves" are ever in his thoughts; for him there is no escape from

The terrible storm that fitters the earth...

"The Seafarer" of the same era is absorbed by similar experiences:

The hail flew in showers about me; and there I heard only The roar of the sea, ice-cold waves...

When storms on the rocky cliffs beat, then the terns, icy-feathered, Made answer.

And the reader of "Beowulf," of "The Phoenix," and other Anglo-Saxon poems, will remember that "frost-bound waves" and icy blasts sweep through the lines more frequently than summer streams and gender winds.

Since these beginnings, however, our winter verse has been generally far more joyous. As living men become more sure and more masterfully comfortable, the thoughts of men have been more free to face low temperature and to contemplate the manners of the outer world from the vantage ground of warm retreats; and even humble laborers have been able to command welcome leisure within doors. Spenser represents December in this wise:

Through merry feasting which he made And great bonfires, he did not the cold remember.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

CARL SANDBURG, in "Cornhusker," the Emerald Isle."

What such respite from outdoor toll means to countless village and country folk has been memorably described by William Cowper.

O Winter, ruler of the inverted year... I love thee, all unlovely, as thou seem'st, And I wonder as thou art! Thou hold'st the sun A prisoner in the yet undawning east— Shortening his journey between morn and noon, And hurrying him, impatient of his stay, Down to the rosy west; but kindly still Compensating his loss with added hours Of social converse and instructive ease, And gathering, at short notice, in one group The family dispersed, and fixing thought, Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares. I crown thee king of intimate delights, Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturb'd Retirement, and the hours Of long uninterrupted evening know.

This appropriate tribute calls up memories of the American counterpart of similar domestic cheer; for surely we shall not forget Whittier's picture of homely, cozy peace in his "Snowbound":—

What matter how the night behaved? What matter how the north-wind raved? Blow high, blow low, not all its snow Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.

Who would not court at least some days of wintry blast for the sake of the intimate bonds of domestic love which are drawn tighter about us, when

the half flew in showers about me; and there I heard only The roar of the sea, ice-cold waves...

When storms on the rocky cliffs beat, then the terns, icy-feathered, Made answer.

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Through merry feasting which he made And great bonfires, he did not the cold remember.

But these do not celebrate the outer panorama upon which this Home Forum writer has reflected: they rather turn away, from it, he may say. He could make out a rather plausible case for the persistent human endeavor to

make a summer of the heart And laugh at winter old.

And I could help him out with not a few other poems voicing the same sentiment, such as Alfred Domett's "A Glees for Winter";

Hence, rude, Winter! crabbed old fellow, Never merry, never mellow!

Wish-a-day! in rain and snow

What will break one's heart aye?

Groups of kinmen old and young,

Oldest there old friends among;

They that seem our kinsmen too;

These all merry all together;

Charm away chill Winter weather...

Dear old songs for ever new;

Some true love, and laughter too;

Pleasant wit, and harmless fun,

And a dance when day is done.

Music, friends so true and tried,

Whispered love by warm fireside,

Mirth at all times all together.

Make sweet May of Winter weather.

I am sure, however, that almost everyone will joyfully recall such beautiful pictures of that outer winter world itself as are framed in Emerson's "The Snow-Storm," and Bryant's "The Snow-Shower." Less familiar are the verses entitled "Snow," written by another American poet, Elizabeth Akers:

Arriving Queenstown

The delightful day had come, As if by some trick of enchantment the spectral outlines of land emerged from the mist on the distant horizon.

The approach to Daunt's Rock was like the gliding of a phantom ship through an opalescent sea, a poem in color and motion. Around and above us circled the sea gulls with their snowy breasts, and gray wings tipped with velvety black, so numerous that their shadows chased each other across the ship's deck. The water, a shimmering green, rolled in billowy foam from the cutting prow, and, shading off in the distance to a transparent purple, seemed to merge into the filmy haze that hung on Old Erin's shore. Tennysonian Sea Fairies waved their harps and sung a winter song for ever new;

Some true love, and laughter too;

Pleasant wit, and harmless fun,

And a dance when day is done.

Music, friends so true and tried,

Whispered love by warm fireside,

Mirth at all times all together.

Make sweet May of Winter weather.

I am content with latticed sights: A lean gray bough, a frill Of filmy cloud, the shadow-lights Upon a window-sill.

I am content in wintered days With all my eyes may meet.

April, when you dance down these ways

Hush your awakening feet.

Now do we need to regard these months as merely a brown interlude before the bursting forth of spring's orchestra. Our northern races have been ever stirred to high endeavor by the trumpet blasts of the north wind.

P.K.

Prairie Waters

Chatter of birds two by two raises a night song joining a litany of running water—sheer waters showing the russet of old stones remembering many rains.

And the long willows drowsie on the shoulders of the running water, and sleep from much music; joined songs of day-end, feather-throats and stony waters, in a choir chanting new psalms.

It is too much for the long willows when low laughter of a red moon comes down; and the willows drowsie and sleep on the shoulders of the running water.

Carl Sandburg, in "Cornhusker," the Emerald Isle."

## Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Warm, sunny house, I need your prayers today, That when I go among confusing sounds Or sights assaile me that deny your peace I still may know that deep within your heart Abides unshaken Love inviolate, Enthroned within a kingdom absolute, The kingdom of my home. Or call it heaven.— For heaven you are, wherein reigns harmony, Untouched forever by the twisting lies That cloud men's thoughts and drive them into deeds Of fearfulness and hate and misery. O humble dwelling, built on pure desires, I take you with me now, go where I may, My home, my safe abiding-place, my heaven!

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS.

## Napoleon's Birthplace

We entered Ajaccio by its main street, the Cour Napoleon. Just before the station the Rue du Roi Jerome Bonaparte branches off and joins the Quai Napoleon. The only other street to branch off is the Rue Fesch, named for Napoleon's uncle.

Farther along is the principal rendezvous of the town, the Café Napoleon; flanked on one side by the Café Solferino and on the other by the Théâtre Clémence Napoleon. One turns at the corner of the principal square, whose single adornment is the "ink-stand," which is the Ajaccians' estimate of the monument erected there to Napoleon. Unless one turned one would cross into the Rue Bonaparte, with its tangent Rue Roi de Rome. And no matter whether the turn is to the right or to the left the street is the Avenue du Premier Consul. To the left it terminates, at the corner of the Rue Napoleon, in the Fountain of the Four Lions, above which rises another statue of Napoleon. To the right it passes another reminder of Napoleon in the unfinished College Fesch, and terminates in the Grotto Napoleon. Thus one has traversed the entire town of Ajaccio and it seems to survive only to proclaim in every street and on every corner that there was something of prophecy in naming it the city of the ancient Ajax, since it was to become the birthplace of the modern French Ajax.

The tabernacle of the distinction which has come to Ajaccio was found where the simple little city is most picturesque. It is hidden away in a tangle of high, old houses in short, narrow streets, in a quarter which backs up against the bay. There, with nothing to distinguish its exterior except a small marble memorial plaque, is the house in which Napoleon was born.

It is a simple stuccoed house, with a floor designed for commercial tenants, three floors each with five windows giving on the Rue St. Charles and other openings on the Rue Letizia. On the side street the house extends back to the Rue Notre Dame, but the effort to cover the distance overtaxed it and less than half-way back it divided in two parts of the front. Only the main floor above the street is shown to visitors, but this exposes all there is of interest to Napoleon's connection with the house.

The breadmaking itself is quite a simple process. A pinch of yeast is added to the meal which is kneaded into a paste with a little water. This is rolled or patted out into thin cakes on a mat and cooked either against the walls of an open oven or on the ashes of the fire.

The grinding of the corn is a more strenuous occupation, as this is done with the old-fashioned stone mill turned by hand. But neither of these is work compared with the gathering of the grain.

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## WOOL MARKET PRICES SHOW RISING TREND

**Strength Shown in the West  
and Overseas—Contracting on Sheep's Back**

Somewhere from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds of wool in the territory sections of the West are estimated to have been contracted to date; that is, just about one-third of the clip of these states, or of the Mississippi River, and about one-fifth of the total clip of the country, excluding pulled wools, which amount to between 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds in a year.

A very substantial quantity of wool has been taken in each of the range states, in varying quantities. Texas and California. It is estimated that some 9,000,000 pounds have been contracted in Texas, while about 10,000,000 pounds are estimated to have been purchased in Wyoming, and Utah, and fully 9,000,000 in Montana, with 8,000,000 in Colorado, and about 4,000,000 in Nevada, and scattering lots in New Mexico and Arizona, while California probably has sold about 2,000,000 pounds. Practically all of this wool has been bought on the sheep's back.

The size of the movement would indicate that there has been general participation in the contracting. All of the larger houses, which usually undertake to contract wool on the sheep's back, seem to do so to greater or lesser extent. It is estimated that close to 70 per cent of the total purchases have been for account of Boston houses.

### Prices in West Advance

Prices being paid for these wool through the West have risen about 75 per cent over the average price at commencement of the movement, and sometimes are 10 per cent dearer than at the opening. Large commitments have been made in the Western section of Utah and around Cokedale, Wyoming, where there are more factors typical of the fine and medium territory wools at 32 cents.

At the moment, the contracting movement has slackened its pace. The situation at the mills has become quieter, a number of mills having repeated orders on light-weight lines, however, is inclined to regard the slower movement to the mills as merely temporary, and for that matter, one or two of the largest worsted mills have put on night shifts again, and are up to 32 cents, a very considerable weight of wool.

Openings of fancy worsteds and woolen goods last Monday by the American Woolen Company were substantially on a level with the previous week, and in the seasons that is about 1½ to 2 per cent above the prices prevailing at the opening of lightweight goods in July, and about 8 per cent below the opening prices for heavy-weight goods. The sales of goods are operating cautiously on the new heavy-weight basis, but the indications are that the coming season will be a good one on the whole.

### Highest at Buenos Aires

The foreign primary markets are all exceedingly strong, and bid fair to continue to hold well into spring. At present, Argentina, according to cable advice to the First National Bank this week, "The wool market is active with an average price increase of 10 per cent over a month ago. It is 75 per cent of the clip in sold. Germany, England and France are the principal buyers, with the United States showing little interest."

Stocks in the Central Product Market on Feb. 16 were 238,000 bales, up 10 per cent from 226,000. The present selection includes mostly Chubut merinos and other southern territory wools. January shipments were 27,786 bales.

Private cables confirm the foregoing, dictated in substance, and report prices as very strong. Super skirted and rewound combing Montevideo 55-60 are quotable at 42¢/42¢ cents, cost and freight basis, in bond, at Boston. The clip of both merinos and combed wools is about 40 cents, with possibly some available at 39 cents; 50s at 36½ to 37 cents; 33s at 32½¢; 17s at 29½ to 30 cents and V's at about 27½ cents.

### Australian Strong

Buenos Aires offers standard IV's at 30s, and 35s and 36½ cents, respectively, in bond, and freight basis, in bond, at Boston. The stock of these wools is very well cleared.

The Australian markets are very strong, and generally up a bit for the week. In Melbourne, where there was a fair market, selected wools of both merinos and crossbreds, America was the principal buyer, and prices were par to 5 per cent dearer.

Prices are quoted on the basis clean landed, at \$1.17½ to 70-80¢ per 100 lbs., 66-71 per cent combing, and about 88 cents for 4s. For 5s-60s, the market is quotable at about 85 cents, and for 55s-58s at about 77 cents.

### Middle Wool Favored

Current sales in the last week or two have favored the medium wools, especially. There has been some further business in Argentine IV's at 29¢ to 32¢, with 30s and 33s having been sold at 36 cents, with 37 cents now asked. For 55s, 40c is now the general firm price, and for 55s-60s, 42¢ and even 42½¢ can be paid.

There has been some business in medium domestic wools at 4¢ for quarter-blood Ohio and Michigan wools of the better type although some wools are being taken up by the mills at a half cent to a cent less. Thirteen-eighths Ohio has been sold at 40 cents, but 40s at 45½¢ cents.

Territory fine and fine medium wool has been sold at \$1.02½ for good French combing, and \$1.08, clean, for fairly good staple fine wools, with the best fine staple fine wools, with the best fine staple fine wools, with a possibly 1½ cent, clean basis.

Woolen wools are moving moderately well at prices which show little change, the finer wools being favored. Nails are fairly steady. Carpet wools are still rather quiet, but generally steady.

Mohair is in moderate demand, with prices hardly changed from recent quotations. Good Texan in the original sacks is still held at \$25½/63 cents, with mills trying to buy at about \$6½/61 cents.

### CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Car loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Feb. 18 were \$1,354, compared with \$1,466 for the week before, and \$1,525 last year, while receipts from connections were 46,553, compared with 37,850 the previous week and 36,019 last year.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET (Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

## STRENGTH IS DEVELOPED IN COTTON CLOTH

**Spot Goods Very Scarce—  
Many Lines Withdrawn  
—Gingham Gaining**

**NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 21**  
(Special)—Primary cotton goods market again shows signs of strength last week. There was such a show of strength in forward delivery goods that it seems conclusively demonstrated that there will be no necessity for the mills to offer the cotton cloth mills to current production, and the manufacturers as they have done for the last two or three years in succession.

Trading during the last week became very general on goods deliverable during the period between April and June, and the market seems to hold up right through the first half of the year, and while some expect that they will drop at the same rate they did during the spring months of 1926 it is not probable, to say the least, for the mills to offer the cotton cloth mills to current production, and the manufacturers as they have done for the last two or three years in succession.

Buyers have thrown caution to the wind for the time being, and are holding up for want of stocks, any length of time. While some expect that they will drop at the same rate they did during the spring months of 1926 it is not probable, to say the least, for the mills to offer the cotton cloth mills to current production, and the manufacturers as they have done for the last two or three years in succession.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear!"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

President Coolidge's Washington Day address before a joint session of Congress takes the form of a peculiarly timely defense of that first great American against the assaults of realistic novelists who of late have been posing as serious historians. While the President expressed recognition of the tendency of a people to idealize the great men of the past, and to make of them supermen, free from the trials and temptations common to all mortals, he nevertheless declares that there is enough of authentic record of Washington's action and ideals for us to have a clear idea of the characteristics of the first President of the United States.

He was a business man. On this President Coolidge lays great stress. It is, perhaps characteristic of Mr. Coolidge that in this address he gives primary place to Washington's business attainments, and scarcely touches upon his military achievements until the very close of his oration. The average American is first introduced to Washington as the aide-de-camp of Braddock on the ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne. Mr. Coolidge gives scant attention to this episode. Rather, he lays stress upon the fact that, possibly as a result of that expedition into what were then regarded as unknown wilds, George Washington became a heavy owner of land beyond the Alleghenies.

He organized a company which had a grant of 500,000 acres on the east side of the Ohio River. He applied for a grant of 1,000,000 acres in his own name, though he did not get it. And along the Ohio, the Great Kanawha, in western Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, and in the Northwest Territory he owned, according to the schedule attached to his will, land appraised at over \$400,000. He was interested in navigation companies, and in canal companies which would open the West to traffic. His influence was cast in favor of the present site for the country's national capital because he believed that it was on "the channel of commerce to the extensive and valuable trade of a rising Empire." This channel was the waterway through the Potomac, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers, and it is no reflection upon the prescience of Washington that at that time he could not foresee the development of the railroad which made such waterways useless.

It is very interesting to find Mr. Coolidge, the first New England President of the United States in more than seventy-five years, laying stress in this way upon Washington's early recognition of the importance of the then almost unknown territory west of the Alleghenies. His address is in a sense not only a defense of the first President from the calumnies of those who seek to make him out a mere money grubber, but also an expression of the broad nationalism of the mentality of the man who delivered it. The accusation that Mr. Coolidge is a sectional President has never had any foundation in fact. It is, however, met very definitely and effectively by the enthusiasm manifested in this address for the national viewpoint and westward-facing attitude of George Washington. Mr. Coolidge phrases thus his presentation of these qualities:

That he should have been responsible in large measure for the opening of the West and for calling attention to the commercial advantages the country might derive therefrom by no means the least of his benefactions to the Nation. He demonstrated that those who develop our resources, whether along agricultural, commercial, and industrial lines or in any other field of endeavor, are entitled to the approval, rather than the censure, of their countrymen.

Washington was a builder—creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests. His ideas in regard to the opening of our western territory were thought out primarily for the benefit of the Nation. It has been said that he would have been "the greatest man in America" had there been no Revolutionary War."

History has even exceeded in its accomplishments the brilliant vision of Washington. The territory into which he made exploring expeditions stands today as the center of industrial and political power in the Union which he did so much to establish. And it is perhaps no unimportant evidence of the wisdom with which he built that structure that we should find one of his successors, elected from the northeast corner of the broad expanse of the United States, eulogizing this first President because of his prophetic recognition of the great possibilities, nay, even certainties, of development inherent in a portion of the country at that time given over to the red men and the brute denizens of the impenetrable forests.

To those who have maintained that sports have played a prominent part in the past few years in bringing the different countries of the world into more friendly relationships, the statement made in London by Dr. De Silva, former Governor of Madeira, that the enthusiastic adoption of football in

Portugal had a mitigating influence on the conduct of the recent revolution in his country, does not come as any surprise. Rather, it makes them even firmer and more enthusiastic in their belief that international athletics, despite the few instances where adverse criticism seems to have been justified, is doing much toward bringing together the various countries of the world.

Portugal has never been noted as a country which showed much interest in either watching or taking part in athletic sports. Since the World War, however, several of those countries which before paid little or no attention to sports have become more and more interested in them, and in many cases, among them Portugal, they have become most enthusiastic.

Association football, the game which has for years been so popular in Great Britain, has played an active part in spreading sporting interest throughout the world, and it is the tendency developed by this sport which is said to have helped Portugal in its most recent crisis.

The revolution was of comparatively short duration. Yet it was said to be one of the most serious since the overthrow of the monarchy,

and Portugal is reputed to have had about forty revolutions in the past twenty years. It began in the provinces, in Oporto, and spread to Lisbon, the capital, where the insurrectionists entrenched themselves in the arsenal and surrendered only after forty-four hours' bombardment by field guns and machine guns of the government forces. Its aim, according to an ultimatum issued by the rebels, was to abolish the military dictatorship and re-establish a constitutional republican government.

Those who have argued that sports are a waste of time, carrying in their train gambling and other evils, may well pause in the face of such a statement as Dr. Da Silva has made. The evils connected with sports are being reduced to a minimum, and as the many good features of athletics become more and more apparent, they should be recognized and encouraged as a valuable force toward universal peace and good will by every civilized country.

It is important that the people of the United States particularly, as well as all others who have been interested in watching the progress of the so-called McNary-Haugen farm relief measure during the final stages of its passage by both houses of Congress, realize, while awaiting the action to be taken by President Coolidge upon that measure, that its enactment was not demanded by the conservative business interests in that section of the country which it has been insisted would be most benefited by the bill's provisions. By an ingenious and hard-and-fast combination of political factions in the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington it was found possible finally, after several years of effort on the part of those identified with the farm bloc, to put the issue up to the President. His convictions in respect to the policies which the measure would establish, temporarily at least, as the law of the land are well known. He has been outspoken and courageous in his repudiation of any arbitrary plan of price fixing which must be supported and maintained, if successful, by a direct or indirect tax upon the public.

But perhaps those casual students of the economic problems involved, while agreeing with the general proposition that some injustice would be done to persons and industries thus unfairly assessed or taxed, have been persuaded to believe that the people and industries, including, of course, the farmers and farms in the wheat and corn raising sections of the country, would all share in the promised financial benefits. It appears, however, that this view is not shared by representative business men and industrial managers, even in the very sections which it is claimed are in great need of the proposed bounty. It has been stated that the farmers themselves, even in those states where the conditions are claimed to be most acute, do not learn that they are in distress until they are so informed by the politicians.

In a recent issue of the Minneapolis Tribune appears the account of a meeting of the representative business men of that city at which resolutions were adopted urging members of the national House of Representatives to defeat the farm relief bill passed by the Senate, and petitioning the President to veto the measure if it should reach him. Those who spoke in opposition to the bill emphasized their conviction that if it were to become a law it would set back the progress in agriculture in the middle Northwest at least ten or fifteen years. It was stated that in eight of the last eleven years the returns from wheat crops have not been sufficient to pay the cost of planting.

It is in the line of greater diversification, rather than in an effort to induce the production of more wheat at a high price, or to encourage a reduced planting in the hope of obtaining a still higher price per bushel, that these conservative midwesterners see the assurance of greater prosperity for all concerned. Figures were cited to show that diversification has brought an additional income of \$200,000,000 a year to four of the northwestern states. It is estimated that, aided by still greater diversification, an increase in farm incomes in that section of from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000,000 annually is certain within five years, provided agriculture is not handicapped by a McNary-Haugen bill or other unsound legislation.

No one, we believe, will be inclined to insist that the view thus expressed is not that of the conservative representative business men of the middle West who are not influenced by selfish motives, political or otherwise. They are not seeking to embarrass the President by placing upon him a responsibility which they have not the courage to share. As voluntary witnesses whose logical arguments have the ring of sincerity, they have rendered an important and almost invaluable public service by showing that the position which the President has consistently defended is sound.

In what must be regarded as a desire to emphasize the popular repudiation of the policies and many of the political acts of the Ferguson Administration in Texas, the Senate of that State has voted, 19 to 7, to repeal the amnesty granted to James E. Ferguson, a former Governor, by the Legislature in 1925. Mr. Ferguson was impeached while acting as Governor in 1917 for the alleged misuse of state funds, and by that action was deprived of his political rights. The right to hold office was restored to him two years ago by the Senate soon after his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson, assumed the executive office following her election in November, 1924. It is sought now, by action of the Legislature, to take away the restored right by the proposed repeal measure.

Quite properly, it may be agreed, the opponents of the repeal measure sought to defeat it upon the ground of its claimed unconstitutionalities. The point raised is an interesting one, and it may be proved, a vital one: Does the right to exercise clemency, taking form either in a pardon or in an amnesty, granted or extended for good and sufficient reasons, presuppose the right or power

to recall the same, whether it be extended in a writ, decree or legislative act? Those who will undertake to argue the question from the standpoint of keen technicians no doubt will insist that the recall of an act granting amnesty or pardon would render one against whom it operates liable to the infliction of a double penalty for one offense, or double jeopardy, or the liability to be tried and convicted after his innocence has been established by a competent tribunal.

It may be convincingly shown that there is a close analogy between the case of Mr. Ferguson as it is presented by the action of the Texas Senate and those cases in which the courts have held strictly to the rule that legal absolution, no matter in what form granted, protects an accused person from punishment. Supporting the main premise, it might be shown, and probably will be urged, that the status of the central figure in the controversy is quite different from that of a person who has been allowed to go free on parole during good behavior, or a prisoner who is permitted to enjoy his freedom within the undefined area included in what are referred to as "jail limits," which include the county seat. That privilege can be recalled at the discretion of the authorities, for whatever reason they care to assign.

As to the power of the Texas Legislature to again deprive Mr. Ferguson of his privileges of citizenship by the identical methods employed in the former case there can be no doubt, assuming that proof of misfeasances or malfeasances not included in the previous bill of complaint is procurable. Those acting in the former Governor's defense have been quick to attack, on what may appear to be purely technical if not actually specious grounds, the plan to accomplish, by the repeal of the amnesty act, the end which his political enemies seem now so greatly to desire.

One of the marvels of the twentieth century is proving to be the salvaging of waste. On every hand products that once were regarded as of little or no value are being utilized for purposes of greater or less importance. Large profits, too, have been made by various business enterprises handling "junk" of different kinds. What more natural, therefore, than that "Uncle Sam" should take a hand in the matter, and equally gather a share in the profits. For with the facilities he possesses for large purchases and a wide outlook, it would seem natural that his success along this line would be proportionate to his efforts put forth.

Anyhow, his services as "junk man" of waste lands, extending over some sixteen years, have netted a 100 per cent return in cash value, besides giving work to thousands, building up industry and forming a number of parks. Not such a bad record, all things considered. The report of W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, who is "Uncle Sam's" general manager in this connection, recently sent to W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, is quite modest in the statement of its accomplishments in this direction. It merely records that total purchases of land are now drawing near to 3,000,000 acres, and adds that acquisition of this land has been financially advantageous, while the benefits have been many. First reports from the waste lands purchased were not promising, but after the tracts acquired had been thoroughly canvassed, all sorts of good things were found thereon. Moreover, there have been no carrying charges against the business, for it pays as it goes, and is practically self-supporting.

There is something to be learned from this, for it points to the fact that it is not necessary often to travel far to find much that is valuable. The world has ever been searching for something that was outside of its immediate grasp, instead of looking within. The determination to make the most of what is available is a key-stone to progress. Many fail to see the fullness of what they might bring out in service and worth-while activity for humanity because they are unwilling to be satisfied with small beginnings.

### Random Ramblings

As ambitious golfer recently started on his avowed undertaking of driving a golf ball from Alabama to California, a distance of about 2000 miles. Many an amateur golfer has faced an eighteen-hole course with less optimism.

Lord Osulton, who has established a twenty-five-cent-a-mile air taxi service in England, will have planes sailing over the heads of his competitors on the roads.

The University of Pennsylvania received \$314,956 in profits from its football during the season just closed. Certainly it has nothing to kick at from that source.

Playing with blocks seems to give the legislators of the American Congress just as much fun as it did in their childhood.

How many times have you missed making an entry in the new diary you received the first of the year?

What higher ambition could the son of the airmen have than to follow in the footsteps of his father?

Those who are unable to write spring poetry, can at least wrestle with their income tax papers.

Apparently the business cycle needs no downhill start for the uphill climb in a motor age.

As the snow disappears from the streets, many a "missing link" will come to light.

Many buildings are concrete examples of the present type of architecture.

Puns about Fords are called assets by experts. Truly a real practical joke.

What is needed is an international settlement on, not in, China.

The automobile industry has taken many a man off his feet.

Being on the level need not be an uphill job.

### On Nothing

SHE looked into my rooms this afternoon and asked: "Are you working?"

"No," I said, "I'm doing nothing."

"Nothing?" she asked, and then, "I won't disturb you. I thought you were only working."

And she went away, leaving me alone—to nothing.

There you have the word used in its subtlest, indeed in its Spanish, sense. Two Spaniards meet at their café in the evening. The tertulia is circled there. It is six o'clock, the hour when Spanish tongues, like spoons, are stirring up all the gossip and rumor as though Spain were a vast basin of paella, rice and oil. One man says, "Well, what's the latest?"

And the other, from long habit, replies:

"Nothing." Though, for that matter, the very lid of the sky may be slipping off.

The two men sit down and talk about this "nothing." Chocolate, stiff with flour and cinnamon, is brought. The two men talk incessantly. They interrupt each other and butt in like themes in a fugue, each listening only to his own voice. There are two perambulatory monologues; if there are ten men, there will be ten monologues. In the whole of Spain there will be some 22,000,000 monologues.

The fugue of talk pours on and is not silenced until nine o'clock, when a woman brings the newspaper called—by an odd irony—the Voice. The silent monologues of the newspaper, of the new voice—they are called polemics in Spain, where journalists wins more respect than literature—still all tongues until dinner, the great leveling, sets them going again.

It was at one of these tertulias I heard an exemplary story about an earnest young man. This young man had "entered" politics (as you or I might "take up" art or "become" bricklayers), and through his seriousness, his enthusiasm and the influence of his uncle, who was one of Spain's 750 generals, the chances of his being a minister by the time he was thirty were very favorable.

He was told that the system of local government was old-fashioned and corrupt. He was also told he might reform it. So he drafted an enormous bill with acres of preamble. The rhetoric of Don Juan Tenorio was nothing—the word recurred to the full diapason of that preamble! The Government was greatly impressed. I forget how many hundred pages there were to the bill. Countless as they were, the bill was made law by a stroke of the King's pen.

"And what was the opinion of those qualified to judge?" I asked the famous polemical writer who ruled the tertulia. He shrugged his shoulders. He was a Basque, he had traveled all over the world. He had written plays, poems, novels. He had even—for political reasons—been in prison.

"Man!" he said. "It was—what? A magnum opus, a thesis—nothing!"

I thought, for a long time, this was a jealous and silly sneer, till one day I discovered how small a molehill in practice this mountainous monologue had become. I learned, too, that the famous polemical writer had begun his career as a coal miner and knew that a shovel in the hand is worth a million shovels in the bush. And is a dream anything?

This is only to say there are monologues and monologues; that there is nothing and nothing. We are not going to shrug our shoulders at Hamlet's soliloquy; but if we had burst in upon Hamlet with the question, "What are you doing?" and he had not replied, "Soliloquising"; but blankly, shyly, "Nothing." I hope we would have had the tact to leave him and say, "I'll wait until you're busy."

No matter who is responsible for the mot, "A writer is a person who does what he likes and gets paid for it," the fact remains that it is a belief, very current nowadays, that thinking is, in the baser sense of our word, doing nothing.

I remember a glowering shipbuilder shouting at me, as we sat on the top of a Belfast tram, "Young man, you may take it from me, 'Writing poetry don't drive no rivets,' as they would tell you over on the Island." His geniality and conviction were uncompromising. He was moreover a judge, and you cannot argue with the law. But I can write now the sharp retort I did not think of until we were doing fast asleep:

"Driving rivets don't write no poetry."

Nothing is the silent monologue, or the interior monologue, as readers of Proust and Joyce will call it. In "The Cherry Orchard," when Gaev exclaims, "Came off the right into the pocket!" you know he inwardly looks on the world as a vast billiard table, just as Shakespeare thought it might be a stage.

A relative of mine, when conversation, like sand in an hourglass, empties and is heaped in stillness, will suddenly amaze us by crying out as though making a speech: "Your majesties, my lords, ladies and gentlemen—" but never gets any further. This is evidence of a secret existence of his about which we know little. We can guess only that he imagines himself in a world that is a well-packed platform of celebrities—and he is addressing them.

But as we say, it all boils down to the same thing in the end. If I were cruel enough to ask him what he meant by that ejaculation, he would blush to the roots of his hair—and say, probably, "Nothing."

Let us not, however, run to the other extreme by becoming priggish about our day dreams and meditations. They may be only the sunlight of idleness. When asked what we have been doing at our desks, how many times have we said, "Thinking"? Or even the cryptic "Nothing," when all the time we have been fast asleep?

We Anglo-Saxons are always shy of these awkward facts. The Latins, brutal realists, knowing the weakness of man, are common, if not universal, have almost solemnized the siesta. Neither, I suppose, are our thoughts—idling in labyrinths flights and thin corridors of fancy like themes in a fugue—always creating masterpieces.

It has been the mistake of Proust and Joyce and their disciples, I think, to assume all thinking or every ripple of the stream of human consciousness is artistically interesting or significant. I even wonder if it is a coincidence that Joyce's central work is called—"Ulysses."

It can hardly be a coincidence that the Spanish (who stir up "Nothing" every evening from six o'clock until the newspaper silences them) should have produced Calderon, who wrote, "La Vida es Sueño"—"Life is a Dream."

And is a dream anything?

V. S. P.

### The Week in Geneva

**T**HE City Fathers of Basel are reported to have very decided ideas as to how their street traffic should be regulated. The sidewalks, they are said to have argued at one time, should not be blocked by perambulators, but nursesmaids should take their infants out for airing where they can circulate freely without interfering with other people's convenience. But such a ruling, it is understood, was by no means easy to enforce. Now comes another story about them. The police authorities of that city, who are supposed to regard automobiles with even more hostility than perambulators, have, it is claimed, passed a regulation that horns and hooters must not be pitched beyond a certain key. In this connection, the "T. C. S." the journal of the Swiss Touring Club, suggests that special policemen who have enjoyed